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18 February 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2572

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ITALIAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO CLOTHING FACTORY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jan 82 p 11

[Article by Eugenio Diogo]

[Excerpts] ANCOTEX, one of the clothing factories in the country's capital and an affiliate of IMAVEST-UEE, achieved only 37 percent of the production plan established for the past year. In fact, according to Duarte de Almeida, its top executive, of the 1,368,500 pieces scheduled for completion, only 513,365 pieces were actually completed.

The established production plan was not completed for various reasons, such as the irregular supply of raw material which is handled by a centralized system with the participation of various organizations before the raw material arrives at the scheduled production unit. This situation not only interferes with the proper operation and work pace to which the workers are accustomed but also testifies to delays in the shipment of raw materials.

Moreover, as the executive said, the quality of the fabric sometimes delivered to ANCOTEX for making trousers is not the most satisfactory. Therefore, we are forced to return the cloth (which, at times, is not even suitable for skirts) and wait for them to send us better quality goods. We are not able to choose the quality of the fabric. "For example," he told us, "we order a million meters of cloth with certain characteristics to make trousers, but no attention is paid to these factors. Instead of importing industrial cloth, commercial cloth is imported."

Another factor which prevented that clothing factory from achieving the production plan goal was excessive absenteeism throughout 1981 which varied in the neighborhood of 30 percent. Law 11/75 defines the measures to be taken by the proper authorities against the workers who are guilty of absenteeism, after initial warning.

There is another factor which, although not directly related to the failure to carry out the production plan, interferes with the plant's normal operation: theft, which has become quite common in clothing factories and which no one has been able to eliminate for the moment, and this creates bad feeling in those factories.

This antisocial phenomenon is a result of the low wages received by that factory's workers, where the base pay is 4,330 Kwanzas. The factory manager told us that

new wage tables with corresponding qualifications are being awaited and that, obviously, this will put an end to the wave of thefts.

ANCOTEX is now receiving technical assistance from abroad in the form of technicians from SIG/International (an Italian firm), who, on the basis of a contract signed with IMAVEST, are to train skilled personnel in the fields of mechanics and electricity.

The contract stipulates that the technical personnel involved must attend training classes 10 hours per week.

"The fulfillment of this contract," Duarte de Almeida said, "has been somewhat disappointing in that poor use has been made of the technicians themselves. However, we must praise the positive effort made by the Italian firm with regard to technical assistance. Little was done in the training of skilled personnel except to choose a number of workers who spent 45 days in Italy to learn new methods of clothing manufacture.

It may be recalled that most of the production from that company is delivered to EDINBI [National Clothing Distributing Company], an enterprise subordinate to the Ministry of Home Trade. Any surplus is sold to private individuals in exchange for food for the mess hall inasmuch as the Committee to Supply the Mess Hall is not doing an adequate job.

8568

CSO: 4742/184

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC POLICE CONTROL ESTABLISHED--A joint release from the Ministry of Interior [MI] and Ministry of Home Trade [MCI], signed by the respective ministers, defines the transfer of certain inspection employees from the MCI's National Directorate of Inspection of Commercial Activities [DNIAC] to the MI's National Directorate of Inspection and Investigation of Economic Activities [DNIIAE]. The new release explains that this decision was based on the need to provide the DNIIAE with manpower and material means--particularly facilities and various pieces of equipment--essential to its efficient operation as quickly as possible. According to the release, at the suggestion of the minister of home trade, employees who were formerly on the staff of the DNIAC may, in the future, be transferred to the DNIIAE if they are interested in doing so and if the minister of interior considers such a move appropriate and gives his approval. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jan 82 p 2] 8568

FAPA/DAA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION--The solemn opening of the ceremony commemorating the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the FAPA/DAA (People's Air Force of Angola and Air Defense) was held last Monday at Air Base No 1 and was presided over by Captain Pina, deputy chief of staff. The ceremony was attended by members of the Office of the General Staff, officers, sergeants, soldiers and FAPA/DAA civilian employees as well as Cuban and Soviet advisers. In his speech, Captain Pina, representing Commander Franca (Ndalú) of the party's Politburo, began by stressing the essential responsibility of the FAPA/DAA in defending our air space, constantly being violated by South African racist planes. He then pointed out the need to preserve the military technique which all combatants possess as a result of the sweat of the working people and the adherence to the discipline imposed. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jan 82 p 2] 8568

SAO TOME HEALTH ASSISTANCE--A group of health workers from the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is now in Huila Province giving aid to the people in the country's south, victims of the recent widespread attack against the RPA [People's Republic of Angola]. This 8-person internationalist group, including a technical instruments nurse, an anesthetist, a laboratory technician and a transfusion technician, is working at the Dr Agostinho Neto Central Hospital which has admitted the largest number of victims of the racist attack. In a recent interview with ANGOP, Artur Quaresma Neto, head of the Sao Tomian group, pointed out a few of the difficulties the group has been facing, such as the lack of equipment; however, he considered this normal in view of the situation the country is now experiencing. Artur Quaresma complained only of the fact that after almost 2 months in the province, the group had not yet been presented to the top local

authorities which, in his opinion, was preventing it from solving some of its biggest problems. However, he expressed pleasure at the cooperation the group had received from its Angolan colleagues who, he said, were "tops." He emphasized that this internationalist mission is to last 6 months and, in concluding the interview, said that other groups are then expected to aid the victims of the South African racist bombing. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jan 82 p 1] 8568

GDR SPORTS TRAINING--The German Democratic Republic has offered a number of scholarships under the cooperation agreement on physical education and sports that was signed between the People's Republic of Angola and the GDR. For 1983 the GDR has made available to Angola four 8-month scholarships for the course in the coaching of soccer (to be given in Portuguese) and two 16-month scholarships for postgraduate study leading to a degree in physical culture administration. Also for 1983, the GDR has undertaken a commitment to conduct a 4-to-6-week practical course in handball (to be given in May-June) for a maximum of 30 enrollees. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOÇAMBIQUE in Portuguese 7 Jan 82 p 15] 10992

CSO: 4742/190

CAPE VERDE

SOCIAL SECURITY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PORTUGAL

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 24 Dec 81 p 2

[Excerpt] A social security agreement will cover all Cape Verde emigres in Portugal and Portuguese emigres in Cape Verde; they will thus come within the scope of all social security legislation respecting nationals of the two countries.

The same agreement includes protection for illness, maternity, disability, on-the-job accidents, work-related illnesses, involuntary unemployment, etc, and authorizes the transfer in full of all benefits to which a claimant is entitled, effective on the date when the claimant resides in the territory of the other contracting party.

This agreement is of great importance for Cape Verde, as it has one of its largest emigre communities in that country. The agreement was signed during the meeting of the Fifth Mixed Luso-Cape-Verde Commission as it met in Lisbon, 14-17 December.

"Almost all the problems on the agenda were attended to," according to Dr Ireneu Gomes in a statement to VOZ DI POVO. Dr Gomes, who is the leader of the delegation, considered the meeting to be quite productive, inasmuch as it was able to give a prompt response to most of the problems raised, whether by Cape Verde or by Portugal. A few other points were left unfinished but with the way open for early solution, like the problem of improving the standard of living for scholarship students, whose stipends are far lower than the Portuguese minimum wage. The Portuguese Government promised to study that amount and the problem of lodging for the scholarship students which, according to the leader of the delegation, was the most debated problem.

An accord was also signed for the redemption of the "Marconi" by the director general of the postal service and the already-existing agreements on culture, transportation, communications, trade, etc, were reviewed.

12,116
CSO: 4742/177

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

DEFENSE MINISTER IN YUGOSLAVIA--After a 4-day official visit to the Federated Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, Comrade Honorio Chantre, the minister of national defense, returned to our country on Sunday, 13 December, in the early afternoon. Honorio Chantre arrived in Belgrade on 9 December, accepting an invitation from his Yugoslav counterpart Gen Nikola Ljubicic, heading a delegation from the ministry. Eduardo Santos, Alberto Rocha and Manuel Fernandes, respectively a major, a lieutenant and a sub-lieutenant of the FARP [Popular Revolutionary Armed Forces], were also present. During their stay in that friendly country the Cape Verde delegation maintained several official contacts with the leaders of the Yugoslav Secretariat for National Defense, having also visited the national institutions of higher military education and units of the People's Army. It is known also that a few questions related to cooperation within the scope of the armed forces of the two countries were discussed during the meetings between Minister Honorio Chantre and the Yugoslav federal secretary of defense. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Dec 81 p 4] 12,116

CSO: 4742/177

'AFP' CORRESPONDENT ON PREVAILING POLITICAL MOOD

AB031907 Paris AFP in French 1554 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Report by Jean-Eudes Barbier, AFP special correspondent]

[Text] Bangui, 3 Feb (AFP)--Official sources in Bangui disclose that the CAR head of state, Gen Andre Kolingba, does not intend to lift the ban on political activities in the CAR immediately as he feels that the country needs to devote all its efforts towards its economic development.

General Kolingba ordered a political truce over all the CAR territory shortly after deposing President David Dacko and coming to power in a bloodless coup on 1 September 1981. The CAR leader's decision was welcomed with relief by the people and by almost all the political groupings. In fact, it put an end to a long phase of disorder and cacophony which had seriously hindered the proper functioning of the state machinery, it is said today by General Kolingba's associates.

The half-dozen CAR political movements which had recently emerged from clandestinity or from the exile imposed on them under the reign of Jean-Bedel Bokassa and which had unanimously condemned President David Dacko's actions were unable to adopt a common working strategy. Any discussions with the government seemed impossible. The administration, which was badly managed seemed to disintegrate.

The culminating point in this period was the bomb attack on a Bangui cinema on 31 July 1981 which resulted in three deaths and several wounded. Mr Idi Lala's Central African National Liberation Movement claimed responsibility for the attack.

In the wake of the setting up of the Military Committee for National Redress (CMRN) headed by General Kolingba, most of the CAR political leaders expressed their satisfaction and their desire to respect the truce in order, as they said, to weld the live forces of the nation under the auspices of a single authority.

For his part, General Kolingba promised to restore the multiparty system once the spirits had been appeased and the economic machinery that had been destroyed by nearly 20 years of dictatorship had been revived. The CMRN leader was, however, careful not to fix the exact time when he would allow political pluralism in the CAR.

Three months after the setting up of a military regime Mr Ange Patasse's for the Liberation of the Central African People (MLPC) decided to break the truce unilaterally by organizing political meetings in Bangui and distributing tracts expressing hostility towards the government. The government retaliated by arresting about 15 Patasse activists.

The MLPC, fearing that General Kolingba would acquire a taste for power and thus remain at the top for a long time, quickly called for the setting up of democratic institutions as soon as possible. The call was raised a few weeks later when the leader accused the soldiers of attempting to eliminate him physically because the movement, he stressed, was rightly seen as an obstacle to a resurgence of dictatorship in the CAR.

Several MLPC members also complained of being victims of intimidation, threats, kidnapping and assassination attempts. Letters were sent to the Vatican and to Amnesty International.

To the authorities, these allegations are baseless; they are aimed at creating a defiant atmosphere against it and also at justifying in advance the violent acts in the country.

The MLPC, reliable sources in Bangui recall, had concluded a contingency alliance with Idi Lala's Central African National Liberation Movement [MCLN] to destabilize the regime and bring about general elections. Elements of the MCLN, trained in Libya, recently infiltrated into the CAR to cause trouble. Several of them have been summoned by the police. As for the MLPC, it denies being the ally of the MCLN. Its leader, Ange Patasse, obtained more than 38 percent of the votes cast during the last presidential elections in March 1981.

The rest of the opposition tows the legal line and strongly criticizes the MLPC's attitude, saying it will only encourage General Kolingba's regime to entrench itself and maintain a hardline posture.

Abel Goumba, a socialist and a medical doctor, leader of the Ubangi Patriotic Front-Labor Party [FPO-PT], who has lived more than 20 years in exile, has even accepted the post of president of the University of Bangui.

But he maintains that the civil service should be apolitical. My new function does not constitute an act of allegiance and I intend to keep every latitude in order to denounce any possible abuses by the regime. For the moment, it is too early to say anything. Let us wait for a few months, Mr Goumba added.

Francois Pehoua, economist, president of the Independent Reflection and Political Action Grouping [GIRA] suspects General Kolingba is shunning dialogue with political parties or postponing it until they become worn out. He told AFP, I refuse to cooperate with the military authorities so long as the basis of consultation for the formation of a national union government has not been launched.

Each of the CAR political leaders affirms that dictatorship has brought about a lot of suffering in the CAR and it is passively accepted by the people. We should more than ever be vigilant to avoid a repetition of history, they all said together.

CSO: 4719/530

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

FATAL MILITARY PLANE CRASH--Paris, 4 Feb (AFP)--At least 31 French Foreign Legion paratroops and an Air Force crew died when a Noratlas military transport crashed in Djibouti, East Africa, on Wednesday, the Defence Ministry announced here today. The ministry said rescue teams found the wreckage of the military transport early today where it had crashed into a mountain in desert terrain. There were no survivors. French troops are still garrisoned in Djibouti, the former French colonial territory strategically placed between Somalia and Ethiopia opposite Aden (South Yemen) at the southern end of the Red Sea. [Text] [NC041126 Paris AFP in English 1125 GMT 4 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/660

POPULAR RETICENCE, DISAFFECTION WITH REGIME REPORTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] One month after the coup that brought him back to power, Air Force Capt Jerry Rawlings is visibly deprived of a "state of grace." Contrary to what took place in June 1979, when he first grabbed power from the civilians, the people remain reticent in regard to the man who had then figured as a savior.

After having denounced the corruption of most of the leaders of the former civilian government and the laxity of former President Hilla Limann, Ghanaians remain deeply divided regarding the new president's attitude. While the majority are troubled by his severity, the National Union of Students of Ghana is almost exclusively preoccupied with the presence in the Provisional National Defense Council of politicians who cooperated with the former regime, demanding a radicalization of the council.

Within the army itself, Capt Rawlings cannot claim unanimous support. His comrades in the Air Force are on his side, but the Navy has not really rallied around him. Since he took power, many tens of military men have been executed because they refused to approve of the 31 December coup. To these summary executions must be added the deaths of many hundreds of civilians, announced by Nigerian observers and never officially denied by Accra.

Ever since his first and ephemeral stay in power, when he had four generals--three of them former heads of state--executed, Capt Rawlings inspires fear. To be sure, the total absence of charisma and the pusillanimity of his predecessor, Hilla Limann, were the subject of ironic comments; however, if the pugnacity and the tenacity of "Jerry the Savior" did momentarily attract Accra's man in the street the population is now largely adopting a wait-and-see attitude.

For their part, Ghanaian market women, who constitute a significant group able to apply political pressure, have engaged into a veritable show of force with the new government. In spite of the soldiers destroying their goods, burning their markets and bodily attacking the most recalcitrant among them, they obstinately refuse to obey the government's orders to lower their prices.

As for the heads of state of the neighboring countries, who are, for the most part, convinced that Libya somehow was no stranger to the political changes that have taken place in Accra, they are ignoring Capt Rawlings as they had already done with

Sergeant Doe in April 1980 after he assassinated President Tolbert and took power in Liberia. If, on the one hand, the French-speaking capitals are observing almost total silence, Nigeria is actually not hiding its dissatisfaction. Thus, after President Obasanjo who had cut off oil supplies to Captain Rawlings' first government, President Shagari himself has decided to impose an indirect oil embargo against the new Ghanaian Government by demanding immediate payment for his oil deliveries.

If the fact that Ghana's foreign debt exceeds 1.5 billion dollars and devaluation of the national currency looks all but inevitable is added to these political considerations, the solitude of Ghana's new "strongman" and the tribulations the country is going through can be accurately gauged.

CSO: 4719/534

GUINEA-BISSAU

PORTUGUESE FIRM PROVIDES SHIPYARD ASSISTANCE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Jan 82 p 5

[Excerpt] SETENAVE, a Portuguese naval construction enterprise, is preparing a plan to rebuild Guinea-Bissau's shipyards during the next 4 years. Payment will be made later by Sida, a Swedish concern and by the European Investment Bank.

While the studies are going on, Comrade Aristides Menezes, director of the shipyards, is making contacts abroad in a search for markets. The studies should be completed in March.

For this purpose economist Aristides Menezes was in Portugal recently, where he contacted several shipyards, specifically the LISNAVE, the Viana do Castelo and SETENAVE, in addition to the Fund for Fomenting Exports.

On his arrival in Bissau on Wednesday, Mr Menezes told us that LISNAVE, with its long experience in ship repair, is disposed to supply us with technical assistance of various kinds and train Guinea-Bissau cadres in its school. This is the first contact that has been made with this shipyard, but Aristides Menezes revealed that it is the one in the best position to give us technical assistance. In the meantime, this will be a subject for study after we receive the financing from Sida.

The sending of a few technicians was arranged with SETENAVE, to take place during the second half of this month, to study on the spot our equipment needs and consequently our technical assistance needs. The shipyard director also discussed with SETENAVE's top officials the estimate that they are drawing up to build a raft for Caboxanque, part of the DEPA project.

The Viana do Castelo enterprise also showed its complete willingness to cooperate with our government in the field of technical assistance. Furthermore, the meetings with authorities connected with the Export Development Fund were profitable in that they supplied a list of the companies associated with shipbuilding. to the degree that the shipyards are planning to launch a production line of wooden boats to support small-boat fishing.

Shipbuilding Plans

According to Aristides Menezes, the shipyards have a plan of activities, divided into two phases: to create structures, maintain the labor force, rehabilitate the equipment, train cadres and make plans for the shipyards to satisfy the needs of the country.

Another problem is that of a well-organized supply service and expansion of the tire recapping services, thus eliminating the spending of foreign exchange to buy new tires. A Swedish mission will come to Bissau for this purpose.

Also in his speech Comrade Menezes emphasized that shipyards cannot function without acetylene, since ship repairs cannot be made without it. The acetylene factory is still not in operation, which has interfered with the progress of the activities of the enterprise. "I think that the government should pay a little attention to this factory, inasmuch as it can effect considerable savings in foreign exchange," our informant added.

"Our harvest is approaching," he said, "and more than 70 percent of our cargo fleet needs repairs. Furthermore, we need spare parts. For that reason I believe that the government must spend foreign exchange at least during this period. Otherwise we may have a good agricultural year without any positive results because the crops will be in danger of staying where they are until they rot. In addition, I think we must take our geographical situation into account, because there are many places where the crops can be shipped out only by water," the shipyard director said in conclusion.

12,116

CSO: 4742/177

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

DPRK AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION--A group of Korean technicians is in our country to study the improvement of 1,000 hectares of land to be irrigated in the Oio Region, specifically in Mansoa. The program is part of the cooperation plan between the two countries and comes as a result of the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Comrade Avitou Jose da Silva, the minister of rural development. According to reports from Comrade Luis Candido, director general of rural development, the plan will make possible the utilization of the area to cultivate irrigated rice, in this way achieving two crops a year. The Korean Government has contributed technicians and materials, specifically iron and cement, while Guinea-Bissau will bear the costs of implementing the program. [Text]
[Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Jan 82 p 8]

12,116

CSO: 4742/177

MADAGASCAR

PRESIDENT RATSIRAKA ON PLOT TO OVERTHROW HIM

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 28 Jan 82 pp 1,2,3

[Text] Mercenaries...thunderbolt ... arsenal... plans... assassination attempts... The second important part of the chief of state's speech contained his revelation of the plot, with more complete details of how the plot was foiled (see M-M for 26 January 1982). The following is a free translation of this second portion. The entire speech was broadcast live on the radio.

"To the entire Malagasy people:

"We said just recently that it was heart-rending to see Malagasy people tearing each other apart. That it was dangerous that full-blooded Malagasy citizens would seek to murder their Malagasy brethren for base ambition and out of a lust for ill-gotten gains, that they would turn traitor.

A Flight, Malagasy Mercenaries, An Arsenal, Photographs

You all know now that imperialists and reactionaries, sworn foes of the nation, are manipulating some of our own people as tools to further their criminal designs.

I have already informed you that three officers with contacts with foreigners outside the country had planned to assassinate me and some of my top aides several years ago. The manhunt for those foreigners has now ended, and the criminals will meet swift and certain justice.

Later, following the probes and inquiries conducted by the authorities, other individuals were arrested.

A felonious robbery was committed at the Savonnerie Tropicale, and hundreds of millions are missing. The question then arises: what was the money to be used for? Following an investigation, an arsenal was discovered at the home of one of the people in charge of the Savonnerie Tropicale: rifles and ammunition, grenades, military equipment, a rubber boat, an oxygen tank... A 5-ton truck crammed with this arsenal.

Here, you reporters. This is the list of what we found in that arsenal, along with pictures of the Malagasy mercenaries on maneuvers. That's so you won't report that the revolutionary government makes up stories.

What we have here is preparation for battle. It may also be preparation for a prison-break by some South Africans being held here that these people were guilty of, according to the investigation findings, and not have anything to do with the guards at the Savonnerie Tropicale.

One of the mercenaries escaped and managed to flee the country and get into touch with foreigners who were working with him. We would emphasize the point that the South Africans who broke out of prison almost 4 years ago had paid some Malagasy to help them escape.

Conspiracies Foiled

And now we have arrested some individuals who were plotting to assassinate me as well as many members of the Supreme Council of the Revolution and of the government. Apparently this conspiracy had been hatching for some time.

But here is the astounding part.

First: one of these civilians has already been imprisoned in connection with the South African jail-break plot. He served his sentence and was freed. And yet here he is, a prisoner again.

Second: A clergyman ordered some charms and amulets for his protection, and bought an mpimasy [witch-doctor] to get rid of me and the Supreme Revolutionary Council and my ministers! It is astonishing, but he hired the services of an mpimasy to bring down lightning on the houses of several members of the government! They planned to kill me by exploding a charge of dynamite at Ambohitsorohita, in case the lightning missed me, according to the plans found in the houses of the conspirators.

What Crime Have I Committed?

Third: This plot matches the secret information we received from abroad toward the end of last year in connection with a planned invasions by mercenaries from South Africa.

It is all the more appalling that a man of the cloth has sought to spill blood... especially since I am a practicing Christian and a believer, like him, in God. It is all the sadder in that in many cases these are people toward whom I have always behaved generously, and who now betray me. It all makes me wonder: What wrong have I done? What crime have I committed?

This is something, though, that I want clearly understood: It is not because of a few military men who have strayed off the strait and narrow path that we should besmirch the Army and the National Guard (Gendarmerie), in whom I have, I repeat, complete confidence!

It is not on account of a handful of men of evil intent who claimed to be making a revolution that we ought to throw stones at the revolution for which we are all working so hard, and which we shall bring to fruition, no matter what the cost!

It is not because all this is happening here in the capital that we must hold a grudge against all the citizens of the capital. Because I cannot praise them enough, nor can I praise all of Madagascar's people enough, because it is they who protect me, who protect the revolution, who do not join in the troubles stirred up here and there, but who, on the contrary, try to stop them and help arrest the trouble-makers.

Let us not, because there are some religious who have behaved in a manner unworthy of their vocations, turn against our religion and our faith in God.

Far from making us bitter, this ought to spur us to keep pushing ahead with our revolution, and counsel us, as well, to repent and to pray.

Because God Protects Me

God, you know, is the Almighty Father, the source of all. May God protect us and our country, and blessed be His Name.

And because God is the lance that surrounds me and because even though evil men open their mouths and traitors spit out their bile,

Because they have spoken to me with forked tongues,
They have surrounded me with words of hatred,
They strive against me for no cause.

To my love they reply with separation.
The good I have done them they repay with evil.
To my love they have responded with hate.
Now their dark plots have been thwarted.

Even though my enemies are many who rise against me to slay me,
They shall be rewarded with shame and disappointment.

Yea, mine enemies are clothed in shame, and shall veil themselves in shame as in rags.

Because God protects me. Blessed be His Name!
Thy will be done, may our country be blessed!

6182
CS0:4719/526

TRAORE RECEIVES ALGERIAN MINISTER

AB031742 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The president of the republic received, a while ago, the Algerian minister of light industry, Lt Col Said al-Messaoudene.

The Algerian minister came to deliver a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to President Moussa Traore. The discussions, which were held in the presence of the ambassador of Algeria to Mali, His Excellency Moumji Zine Labidine; our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye; and the diplomatic adviser to the head of state, Mr Tidjani Gisse centered on the strengthening of fruitful cooperation between Algeria and Mali and the friendship between our two peoples, the intensification of regional and sub-regional cooperation and the safeguarding of peace and stability in Africa especially in the north-western part of the continent.

The audience was also devoted to a lengthy review of the political situation in Africa, especially the hot-beds that are a dangerous threat to peace and stability on the continent.

The president of the republic, moreover, charged the Algerian minister to convey his fraternal and friendly greetings to President Chadli Bendjedid and similar greetings from the Malian people; their party, the Malian People's Democratic Union, and government to the National Liberation Front and to the Algerian people and government. At the end of the audience, Mr Said al-Messaoudene discussed specifically the state of advancement of the fuel storage project in the sixth and seventh regions with Sidi Djawar:

[Begin recording] [Said al-Messaoudene] Concerning this important project [words indistinct] within the framework of the decisions reached by the fourth session of the joint commission which was held in Bamako last December, we recently sent a mission of Algerian experts from the National Fuel Bureau. This mission went to the sixth and seventh regions to take stock of the real needs of those regions in terms of storage with a view to establishing the technical document of this project in which Algeria has to participate.

[Question] What about the Timbuktu Airport?

[Answer] In the same way, we requested our colleagues who are in charge of this sector in Mali to send a mission of experts to Algeria. And after the arrival of the Algerian mission, which stayed in Timbuktu within the framework of the execution of this project, all the documents are being drafted. In this connection too, Algeria confirms its participation by way of the expansion of the Timbuktu Airport. [End recording]

Said al-Messaoudene, the Algerian minister of light industry and (?representative) minister of the Algerian side, is participating in the deliberations of the Algerian-Malian Joint Commission.

CSO: 4719/531

MALI

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SIERRA LEONE--Mr Abdul Rahman Maiga, the Malian resident ambassador to Guinea, who has been appointed nonresident ambassador to Sierra Leone, presented his credentials to Sierra Leonian President Siaka Stevens on Tuesday, 26 January 1982. On this occasion the diplomat recalled the existence of the strong ties between the Malian and Sierra Leonian peoples. [AB052155 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 5 Feb 82]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY--Mr Sekou Sangare, our ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the government of his majesty the king of Norway, presented his credentials on 28 January 1982. [AB032013 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 3 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/531

MOZAMBIQUE

CPSU DELEGATION ON INFORMATION VISIT

Delegation Arrival

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] A delegation representing the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is visiting Mozambique and was received yesterday by Chairman Samora Machel of the FRELIMO Party. "We value the conversation we were able to have with the leader of the Mozambican Revolution, as a manifestation of the interest that exists in developing the relations between our two peoples," our reporter was told yesterday by Vitaly Ignatenko, assistant chief of the Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

In addition to Vitaly Ignatenko, who headed the delegation, the CPSU delegation also included Eugenio Samotelkin, personal aide to CPSU Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev.

The visitors were received yesterday by Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for party ideological work.

Since its arrival in Mozambique on 15 January the Soviet delegation has also had several meetings with the chief administrative aide to the chairman of the FRELIMO Party. The delegation has visited various points in the nation, conferring notably with Soviet specialists of the Limpopo General Plan.

Especially noteworthy among its contacts with various sectors of activity in our country are its visits to the organs of information; the National Cinema Institute; the Experimental Television project; the magazine TEMPO; the Social Communications Office in the bairro Hulene; and Radio Mozambique. Our newspaper received a visit from the delegation yesterday.

On the last page of the present issue we have published a more detailed study concerning the conversation we were able to have with Vitaly Ignatenko during his visit to our newspaper, where he was received by our editor in chief and other officials.

Ignatenko Interview

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 82 p 10

[Text] "The process of enlightenment is irreversible. It is not so easy to divert the peoples of the world from this course," our reporter was told yesterday by Vitaly Ignatenko, assistant chief of the Information Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Ignatenko, who heads a CPSU delegation currently visiting Mozambique, came to the offices of our newspaper yesterday morning. In a brief interview with our reporter he gave his views concerning the relations between Mozambique and the Soviet Union and between the respective parties. At our request he also discussed some of the main problems in today's world affairs.

Ignatenko accused the "imperialist circles of doing everything possible to divert the peoples of the world from the effort that humanity is making to achieve successes in respect to disarmament.

"They are doing this," he added, "by provoking crises. In their newspapers they are printing totally unfounded accusations concerning Soviet military threats. Before that, they were making accusations concerning the violation of human rights and other nonsense."

Ignatenko went on to say that the USSR "views all this from a revolutionary standpoint." On the subject of the current strategic arms limitation talks in Geneva he said: "We are prepared to discuss all questions on the agenda."

"The situation is evolving toward stabilization," he declared in commenting on Poland. He added that "an organizational campaign is being carried out" in that socialist country.

He cited some facts to illustrate the evolution of the situation. "There are no strikes at present," he said; "the enterprises are functioning much better than a year and a half ago and classes have begun in the universities...."

"We believe," he continued, "that the task of correcting the situation in Poland belongs to the Poles themselves. We are prepared as always to lend whatever assistance is requested of us," he added, citing in detail the assistance that the USSR has provided for the solution of Poland's economic difficulties.

"However," Vitaly Ignatenko said, "imperialism is attempting to exploit these difficulties in order to launch once again its campaigns against socialism."

10772
CSO: 4742/190

MOZAMBIQUE

OIL EXPLORATION IN CABO DELGADO'S ROVUMA BASIN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto: "Petroleum in the Rovuma River Basin?"]

[Text] Surveys made in the Rovuma River Basin, Cabo Delgado Province, reveal that "prospects are excellent" that this zone "contains liquid hydrocarbons," our reporter was told by a high official of the Secretariat of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons (SECH). These were aeromagnetic surveys carried out by the French firm CGG (General Geophysics Company).

The same source added that this great potential is also revealed by the interest that the petroleum industry has manifested in acquiring the results of this survey which SECH has offered to the oil companies.

Four of the "majors" (the largest oil companies in the world, to wit, BP [British Petroleum], Shell, MOBIL, SOCAL, TEXACO, EXXON and Gulf) have already purchased the results of this survey.

The results of the aeromagnetic survey conducted by the CGG in the Rovuma River Basin were completed in late 1981. These results revealed the existence of a large and deep sedimentary basin.

"The depth of the sediments is more or less constant from north to south at around 10,000 meters," the same source declared, adding that for these reasons the prospects for oil are good.

"SECH is putting the finishing touches," the source added, "on the preparations that will make it possible to intensify survey activity in the Rovuma Basin and in the other sedimentary areas of Mozambique."

The Rovuma Basin was made the subject of an agreement concluded in 1968 between the colonial government and one of the "majors" but was never implemented, because of the evolution of the war of national liberation, which resulted in the expulsion of the Portuguese administration from extensive areas of Mozambican territory.

The concession awarded at that time to TEXACO by the colonial government--according to the principles set forth in the appendix to the decree that authorized the signing of the agreement--granted "the right to prospect, survey, develop and exploit on an exclusive basis...deposits of solid, liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons and in particular crude petroleum, ozocerite, asphalt and natural gases as well as sulfur, helium, carbon dioxide, other gases, and saline substances."

Mozambique has made great efforts to learn the real potential of its natural resources, especially those in the category of hydrocarbons. In addition to the survey made by the CGG in various parts of the country and other surveys, notice should be taken of the seismic exploration currently being carried out by the ship "Western Africa" of the U.S. company WG [expansion unknown] and by the ship "Geco Delta" of the Norwegian company GECO [expansion unknown] along our seacoast.

This work was initiated in the second half of 1981 and is scheduled for completion in the first half of this year. It is proceeding "at a satisfactory pace," according to the same SECH source.

The results of this survey will be marketed directly to the oil industry by the aforementioned companies.

On his recent visit to Vienna, Secretary of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons Abdul Magid was contacted in that European capital by a delegation from ESSO Exploration (a subsidiary of EXXON). At their meeting--which took place on 11 January--ideas were exchanged with respect to petroleum exploration in Mozambique.

10992

CSC: 4742/190

MOZAMBIQUE

INHAMBANE PORT INADEQUATE FOR PROVINCES NEEDS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 28 Dec 81 pp 8-9

[Article by Isaac Alfandega]

[Excerpt] Although some alternative solutions to the problem are under study, the port of Inhambane, which was reopened on 14 October 1981 after 4 years of idleness, is not meeting the growing needs of the region, primarily because it does not have the necessary infrastructures to receive long-range ships and thus cannot serve as the outlet for the goods produced in the province.

Among the major problems are the critical condition of the port channel, characterized by a sandy area that is particularly prominent at low tide, and the lack of an efficient signaling system to guide ships, either during the day or at night.

For this reason, and because it is located in a region of particular economic importance, the port of Inhambane is unable to handle the volume of shipments of various products for domestic consumption and for export, such as copra, cotton, sunflower, woods, cashew nuts and "mafurra." The port receives only one ship every 2 months.

Moreover, since it is used both for passenger traffic to and from Maxixe and for loading and unloading merchandise from various points in the country, the pier is in a serious state of deterioration.

Its guard rails are insecure, constituting a danger to the crowds of passengers who traverse the dock 24 hours a day; every month at least five lives are lost as a result of the pushing and shoving that occurs when the passengers rush to obtain seats on the boat.

The picture is the same with respect to cargo handling, in terms of the condition of the equipment. The port normally handles only 70 tons of cargo a day, on the average, although the installed capacity is 360 tons.

The stevedores at the port are working with makeshift equipment, inappropriate and inadequate for the type of operation they are conducting.

The port lacks forklifts, cranes and other machinery to speed the handling of cargo.

Characteristics

The port of Inhambane, like Quelimane, Pebane and Mocimboa da Praia, has only one natural channel and another dredged channel.

The T-shaped dock has a depth of 6 meters, or about 18 feet.

Alexandre Andrade, director of the port-railway sector in Inhambane, told us there are very specific plans to improve the physical structure of the port, beginning with securing the dock railing.

The Portuguese firm HIDROTECNICA is conducting a general study for the rehabilitation of coastal installations.

As we reported earlier, this project, which takes in the port installations of Mocimboa da Praia, Nacala, Pebane, Quelimane, Beira, Inhambane and Maputo, will involve an expenditure of \$115,000 on studies alone.

6362

CSO: 4742/179

MOZAMBIQUE

DETERIORATION OF BREAD QUALITY DECRIED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 23 Dec 81 pp 3, 6

[Commentary: "What Kind of Bread Is This"]

[Text] Every day we have beautiful examples of improvisation and marvelous accounts of people who have been able to "rely on their own powers."

But there are also negative examples, deriving (as they must) from disorganization and gross negligence. A ready example is the quality of our bread, which is a problem for thousands of people.

Bread is a nice homey food, poetry itself. To obtain it, thousands do not sleep at all or rise at the crack of dawn determined to put up with anything, including certain mindless squabbles and bad weather.

It was only a few years ago that we began to witness the deterioration of many products, as a direct result of excess populism, improvisation and criminal opportunism. In an activity that could be included in the bread industry--pastry making--we have seen poorly baked cakes, heavy as rocks, whose contents have been testimony to the confusion and lack of hygiene of those who produced them. We say "confusion," because populism was taken to mean that, "with the problems in obtaining food, people will eat anything put before them."

Who has not found roaches, hairs, cigarette butts, pebbles, glass and other foreign objects in cakes? Who, in a pastry shop or cafe, has not shuddered at the sight of a platter of cakes?

Let's talk about bread.

We have witnessed, apparently passively, the same deterioration. First, we continue to pay 1 metical for something that only coincidentally resembles bread. It is so tiny (how many times have we published photos of a loaf of bread the size of a matchbox?) that it neither warms us nor cools our temper?

We must have bread, but bread with life to it, bread like some (very few) bakeries make it.

6362

CSO: 4742/179

MOZAMBIQUE

ELECTRICITY NETWORK EXTENDS TO MOCUBA, QUELIMANE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 26 Dec 81 pp 2, 7

[Article by Samuel Mucavele]

[Text] At the beginning of this year, alterations were begun on the electric power network in the region of Mocuba, Zambezia Province, to bring a good supply of electric energy to the Agricultural School of Mocuba, the textile plant of the same name and the sisal and cotton units headquartered in Mocuba District. The alterations were undertaken as part of the increased effort by the Electric Power Company of Mozambique to rehabilitate the nation's electric power distribution system.

The work in progress is being supervised by two electrical installation specialists, both Mozambican, and a Portuguese technician specializing in high tension lines.

Over 10,000 People

Vitor Costa, the electrical engineer, is noted for coordinating a similar project in Zambezia. Costa reported to DIARIO that the works now in progress will insure the distribution of power to serve the expanded population of the city and its suburbs following completion of the Mocuba textile factory, which could employ about 2,000 workers.

According to Engineer Costa, "This logically implies that another 10,000 will be added to the population of Mocuba between 1983 and 1985, with a parallel increase in energy consumption."

The alterations initiated at the beginning of this year will be completed at the end of 1982.

In addition to the work in Mocuba, a 33 kv power line is now being installed from Quelimane to the water captation and treatment plant in Licuari. The Quelimane-Licuari line is completed except for the segment between Nicuadela and Licuari.

Once completed, the line will serve such intermediate points as the Fabrica de Ceramica, the towns of Namacata and Nicuadela, the SOCOCO factory, the Radio Mozambique provincial transmitter and the post and telecommunications station.

Projects for Gurue and Molocue

As part of the program, next year it is planned to begin the electric power distribution projects in Gurue and Alto Molocue. The only work of this type now in progress is the Quelimane 11 kv [sic] line mentioned above.

Basic objectives of these programs include expansion of the distribution network for the electricity that will be supplied by Cahora Bassa on completion of the Central-North power line, and savings in fuel and daily costs of operating the existing generators in the present power plants, as well as the concentration of production centers, which will mean greater ease of conduction and maintenance for the power plants.

6362

CSO: 4742/179

MOZAMBIQUE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY SEEN GENERALIZED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 26 Dec 81 p 3

[Commentary: "Tolerance for Christians or National Holiday?"]

[Text] Important labor and public service sectors in the city of Beira whose activities should not be interrupted, according to a Labor Ministry communique, did not open their doors yesterday, Christmas day, in deference to workers who profess the Christian faith.

This way of viewing 25 December is becoming more general with each passing year, reflected in the closing of banks, pharmacies, government offices and other essential services in the daily life of the citizen.

A group of citizens approached by our reporter were visibly exercised because they had waited for hours for a certain government office to open its doors. They said: "Beira is at a complete standstill today (yesterday). A gesture of tolerance for Christians is being turned into a kind of disguised holiday. It is difficult to estimate the damage from any isolated case, but those who see things as a whole will certainly conclude that a holiday such as this represents millions and millions of contos in shutdowns or in offices where routine work is not completed on schedule; in the end, everything came to a stop."

It is noted that this irregularity, which obviously affects our national economy (how much is lost during an entire day?) has also occurred in previous years.

We feel it is time to reconsider this type of tolerance; on examination of the issue, we reach the conclusion that the number of Christians is growing year by year--justifying the closing of entire offices, factories, pharmacies and so on--or it could be that opportunism is growing year by year.

Our desk has received letters and phone calls expressing indignation at this situation, while those who should be taking corrective action have apparently adopted a passive attitude.

And when Ramadan comes, everyone is a Moslem, including the Christians....

6362

CSO: 4742/179

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

FLOATING DOCK INSTALLATION--In Maputo, dredging operations began yesterday at Matola, the site selected for the floating dock complex acquired recently by Mozambique from the Soviet Union. A source connected with these operations told the RM [Radio Mozambique] reporter that these operations have been delayed 1 month because of difficulties in transporting the necessary equipment from the city of Beira. It has moreover been learned that work on the project will extend into next April, with the complex becoming available for the berthing of ships in May. In the meantime, work is continuing normally on the assembly of certain infrastructures for the dock which are scheduled for completion next month. Cranes have now been installed to remove the repair ships from the interior of the dock. The same source added that a barge is now undergoing repairs and will support the dredging operations in conjunction with another barge that was also repaired in the dock. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Jan 82 p 2] 10992

OPENED MAIL COMPLAINT--The problem of the violation of the mails in Beira is most unfortunate, especially for us workers who have come from the other provinces of the nation here to Beira, Nampula, Quelimane and Niassa to work: to do our part in the struggle against underdevelopment in Mozambique. In this People's Republic of Mozambique we have the right to send letters to our families. These bad workers are violating the mail. I found five letters from Maputo Province that had been opened and read by individuals in the Beira post office. Who is responsible for this? I would like to know: is this the way we are going to work? Is it by violating the mails that we are going to eliminate underdevelopment in Mozambique? Can it be that those individuals who are perpetrating this evil are also fighting against underdevelopment? [Signed] Gustavo Joaquim Guilhermino Guiliche, Beira. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Jan 82 p 7] 10992

USSR DONATION TO AMASP--A gift including two vehicles, film-projection equipment and other diverse material was delivered yesterday by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa to the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples [AMASP]. Attending the ceremony at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, were Valentin Petrovich Vdovin, Soviet ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Abner Sansao Mutemba, AMASP secretary general. In an impromptu speech, Valentin Petrovich declared that this gift is to support AMASP in its work of friendship with the peoples of the entire world. The diplomat further emphasized that this gift is one in a series of activities by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa aimed at strengthening the friendship between the Soviet Union and Mozambique. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jan 82 p 8] 12,116

TRAWLER FIRE--Yesterday at about 0515 hours, a violent blaze broke out aboard the trawler "Ponta-do-Sol," which had been docked for repairs at RENAP since last Thursday. The most sensitive parts of the fishing vessel were damaged: onboard refrigeration units, the packaging section, sleeping quarters and some machinery. The fuel tanks, which were carefully guarded as soon as the alarm was given, were spared. Although the cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained, it is presumed to have been a short circuit in the electrical installations. It is expected that a committee of inquiry will be created to investigate further. Jarbo Carimo Taibo, the trawler's owner, estimates the damage at approximately 10,000 contos. The figure cannot be fixed with any precision since the damages have not yet been assessed by the experts. We were told by Taibo that the "Ponta-do-Sol" is not insured. It is noted that the ship did not carry a fire extinguisher, which the maritime authorities consider a flagrant irregularity. The "Ponta-do-Sol" could be recovered within a year, lacking only spare parts, which are currently unavailable on the domestic market. [Excerpts] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 23 Dec 81 p 16] 6362

WOOD CONSTRUCTION FIRM'S PROBLEMS--The MADEL company, located in Dondo District, Sofala Province, produces fiberboard used in the construction of prefabricated houses. It resumed operations early in the last quarter of 1981, after having been shut down for over 4 years. The firm was established during the 1970's to support development of the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric project, for which MADEL was the sole supplier of the fiberboard to construct over 2,000 prefabricated houses in the locale of Songo. Now operating under the direction of PROMAC (Construction Materials Production Enterprise), it is thought that MADEL production will stimulate the demand for construction material for prefabricated houses. After a long period during which the equipment was repaired by a mixed team of Mozambican and foreign technicians, MADEL has already produced about 1,000 square meters of fiberboard, for which it has yet to find a buyer. In addition to the problem of establishing a fixed market for its product, MADEL is also struggling with a shortage of such essential raw materials as the pine wood and calcium used in the manufacture of this type of boards. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 30 Dec 81 pp 3, 12] 6362

CSO: 4742/179

BRIEFS

S. AFRICANS KILLED IN ATTACK--It was reported from Windhoek, capital of Namibia, that four racist soldiers of South Africa were killed and many others seriously wounded after an attack on their camp by the forces of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia at (Okankolo) in northern Namibia. [Text] [EA051134 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 4 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/659

EYADEMA SEES OFF SEKOU TOURE, SEYNI KOUNTCHE

AB052028 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The founding-chairman of the Togolese people's rally and president of the republic was at the Lome Tokoin International Airport again this afternoon. He went to accompany the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, who, at 1435, ended his short friendly and working visit to Lome. His visit falls within the framework of the friendly relations of frequent contacts between Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema and his colleagues.

Earlier in the morning President Eyadema had seen off President Seyni Kountche who arrived yesterday morning in our capital for a 24-hour friendly and working visit. (?Saluting) first officers of the Togolese Army, the Niger head of state and chairman of the Supreme Military Council, Col Seyni Kountche, expressed satisfaction over results of the talks he had in Togo; talks during which they reviewed every question about cooperation between Togo and Niger, and questions on current African political issues.

[Begin Kountche recording] On behalf of my delegation, I want to express [words indistinct] and our gratitude and admiration for the reception given us during our stay here. As usual, the reception was full of fraternal warmth. I would like to remind you that bilateral relations between Niger and Togo have grown through the desire for mutual consultations [words indistinct] the economic life of a landlocked country like Niger, and the promptness and the special attention with which President Eyadema and Togolese authority have always seen to the evacuation of goods from the Lome port to our country.

It is necessary that from time to time we meet so that we can review current political and economic problems; especially since Niger and Togo are members of a certain number of regional and subregional institutions. After the meetings we attended within the framework of the West African Monetary Union and also the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement; with the forthcoming OAU summit in Nairobi on the Western Sahara and the Chadian problem which preoccupies all of us; it is quite normal that we get together to exchange and harmonize our (?opinions) with the aim of helping-- in the case of the Chadian problem--to find a solution that will put an end to the tragedy that that country has gone through for so many years. [Words indistinct] [End recording]

CSO: 4719/530

KOUNTCHE RETURNS TO NIAMEY

AB061054 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Col Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council [CMS] and head of state, returned to Niamey in the afternoon from Lome, Togo, after a friendly and working visit during which bilateral cooperation was discussed in particular. Upon arrival, the CMS chairman was welcomed by Gen (Ange Dikou) Yakouba, great chancellor of National Orders; Lt Col Ali Seydou, chief of staff of the National Armed Forces; members of the CMS and the government; the dean of the diplomatic corps; and representatives of socioprofessional associations. A few minutes later, Col Seyni Kountche received members of the press, to whom he explained the aim of his visit and referred to current African issues.

[Begin recording] Such visits have become common practice, particularly among member countries of the Entente Council. Also there are periodic meetings between Togo and Niger which enable us to exchange views on current issues. It is within this framework that I made my trip to Lome. We exchanged views on bilateral issues concerning both countries. You are aware of the role which the port of Lome plays in Niger's economy, as we are naturally a land-locked country with no opening to the sea.

At this time, we have more than 20,000 tons of goods at the (?port) and we are expecting about the same quantity within the next 2 months. You can imagine the concern this situation can cause to the port [words indistinct] the measures being taken by the Togolese authorities to expedite action on the evacuation of the goods.

[Question] Mr President, this morning President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea arrived in Lome and shortly after you had talks with him. May we know what you discussed:

[Answer] First of all, President Sekou Toure will pay an official visit to Niger shortly and I can even say precisely on 13 (?March) and this issue was part of our discussions. Guinea, Togo and Niger, whose leaders met at this time in Lome, are all member countries of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Chad. Shortly, two summits will be held in Nairobi--one on Western Sahara and the other on Chad. It was therefore normal that we discussed the Chadian issue rather than the Western Sahara issue, because Niger is directly involved in the situation in Chad. It is premature to say whether I will personally be at Nairobi. But even for one reason or the other I do not attend, Niger will take part in the meeting together with Togo, Guinea, Nigeria, our country Niger and other member countries. [Passage indistinct]
[End recording]

CSO: 4719/530

NIGER

BRIEFS

KOUNTCHE STATEMENT TO PRESS--Niamey, 5 Feb (AFP)--The presidents of Niger, Togo and Guinea, Col Seyni Kountche, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema and Sekou Toure respectively, met briefly on Friday morning in Lome on the problem of Chad, Colonel Kountche told the press on his return to Niamey. The Niger president was ending a 1-day friendly and working visit to Lome when his Guinean counterpart arrived in Togo, on his way to Lagos, it will be recalled. The content of the talks which were held a few days from the Nairobi summit on Chad which the three countries will attend as members of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee, was not disclosed by President Kountche. President Kountche does not say whether he himself will represent his country in Nairobi, but stresses that Niger is active in the search for a solution that will restore a normal situation in Chad. Niger is directly concerned about the situation that prevails in Chad, Colonel Kountche underlined. [Text] [AB051508 Paris AFP in French 1357 GMT 5 Feb 82]

MITTERRAND VISIT ANNOUNCED--The chairman of the Supreme Military Council, head of state Col Seyni Kountche, informed the Council of Ministers about the future arrival in our country of the French president, Francois Mitterrand. The French president will be on a visit from 20 to 21 May 1982. [Text] [AB032038 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/530

U.S. VETO OF ISRAEL SANCTIONS CRITICIZED

AB251344 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Last week, the United Nations Security Council voted overwhelmingly in favor of imposing voluntary sanctions against Israel for her annexation of the Golan Heights. But, as was expected, the United States vetoed the resolution which was sponsored by Jordan. The vote at the Security Council was nine to one in favor with five abstentions, including Britain and France. It was the second time the Security Council had voted in favor of voluntary sanctions against a member state of the United Nations. The other instance was against RSA for its apartheid policy.

In vetoing the resolution, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick argued that Washington does not believe that annexation had actually taken place in the Golan Heights. That was a curious statement as the Israelis had announced the annexation of the Golan Heights with fanfare. The Golan Heights is Syrian territory which has been under Israeli occupation since the end of the 1967 Middle East war.

The outcome of the Security Council resolution had been predicted during the 8 days of intense debates that preceded last Friday's voting. It was positive that the United States and its Western allies would not agree to a recommendation of sanctions against Israel even though the facts of the case are quite easy to appreciate. Israel's unilateral annexation of the Golan Heights is a violation of the UN Charter.

The very nature and composition of the Security Council have continued to make it impossible for the council to perform this vital assignment upon which lies the very purpose for which the United Nations was founded. By a structural defect, the veto power is granted to five permanent members who have used their prerogative mainly for the furtherance of the objectives of their own strategic calculations and economic interests.

The Middle East is certainly the most volatile region in the world today and it will remain so for many years to come. Much of the troubles and conflicts in the Middle East are presently caused by the unilateral actions of the Israeli Government. The Israelis have refused to abide by the UN resolution calling for their withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. It is obvious that Israeli withdrawal from such

occupied territories would ease a lot of the present tension that pervades the political climate of the Middle East. By annexing the Golan Heights, the Israelis further worsened an already complex situation. They are well aware that international law does not permit any nation to unilaterally extend its territorial boundary beyond the recognized limits.

In vetoing the Jordanian resolution, the United States has also acted in collaboration with Israel in her violation of international peace and security in the Middle East region. The result would be a further heightening of tension in the tension and threats of war.

The option open to Syria and other Arab countries opposed to peace with Israel is self-defense. At the United Nations itself, it is obvious that the next step would be to table the annexation of the Golan Heights for debates before the General Assembly. It is true that the veto prerogative cannot be exercised by the General Assembly; so their resolutions are not binding on members states unless they have the backing of the Security Council. It is therefore necessary to point out that the United States should not have vetoed the resolution. They should have withheld their support by abstaining from the vote, considering that it was a call for voluntary sanctions. It must be realized that the hawkish and conservative policies of Begin present the greatest source of friction and instability in the Middle East.

CSO: 4700/679

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Lagos, 26 Jan (NAN)--Nigeria produced 47,467,225 barrels of crude oil and exported 38,307,067 barrels in November last year. These facts were contained in a statement issued in Lagos today by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). The figures represent an average daily production of 1.58 million barrels and export of 1.28 million barrels per day. They also show an increase of about 27 percent in production and 15 percent in export on the preceding month. According to the NNPC statement. The statement said that the increase in production and export showed the continued demand for Nigerian crude oil in the world market. The statement said that 5,012,477 barrels of crude oil was supplied to the three domestic refineries for processing. These refineries operated satisfactorily throughout the month under review, the statement said. It said that crude oil supplied under the offshore processing agreement during the month was 1,389,016 barrels. The posted prices for the Nigerian crude oil were 26.19 naira per barrel for the high quality grade, and 25.17 naira per barrel for the medium grade, while the corresponding official selling price were 23.66 naira per barrel and 22.76 naira per barrel respectively. The statement said that prices remained constant throughout the month under review with adjustments for the approved discounts as applicable. [Text] [AB261549 Lagos NAN in English 1507 GMT 26 Jan 82]

AGRICULTURAL PRICES--President Shehu Shagari has approved prices for various agricultural commodities for the 1982 buying season. Under the new prices, palm crushing fee has been increased from 65 naira per ton to 100 naira per ton with effect from January this year. Paddy rice now attracts the guarantee minimum price of 400 naira per ton; while wheat and maize will be bought at the guaranteed minimum price of 280 naira and 210 naira per ton respectively. A statement released by the economic department of the executive office of the president also said that special palm oil will be bought at 495 naira per ton, while technical palm oil now attracts the price of 440 naira per ton. The statement also said that each ton of copra and palm kernel will be bought for 230 naira in the new buying season. [Text] [AB281541 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Jan 82] ———

DOCTORS ON STRIKE--Lagos, 2 Feb (AFP)--Doctors at Lagos University Teaching Hospital, the most modern hospital in the Nigerian capital, are reported to have stopped operating because of lack of supplies. The government-owned DAILY TIMES said the doctors had decided to stop performing emergency operations to back up their demand for improvement on the facilities in the hospital. The action reportedly came after an ultimatum to hospital authorities to build up stores had expired yesterday. Posters posted on the casualty ward doors read: "Sorry, doctors can't accept emergency cases: no water, no drug and no infusion fluids." Other posters said simple tests can't be done because of lack of reagents: "Surgical operations can't be done--no swabs, no bandages, no water, no sterile gowns." [Text] [AB021504 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT 2 Feb 82]

PAPERS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT--The NATIONAL CONCORD discusses what it describes as a contradiction in the terms the federal government gave as condition before recognizing the present administration in Ghana. Quoting a number of reports, the paper says that the new administration was asked to return Ghana immediately to democratic rule or form a national government in which all shades of political groups will be represented. The CONCORD quarrels with the second part of the condition, arguing that it runs counter to the basis of the first condition. However, it endorses the stand of the federal government, that a democratically elected regime is better than imposed dictatorship. The CONCORD suggests that Nigeria, under President Shagari, should begin to champion the cause of democracy in Africa and the world in general, pointing out that military rule is an accident which should be prevented. Also writing on Ghana, the Nigerian HERALD focuses attention on the recent statements credited to a minister in the ministry of external affairs who addressed the Ghanaian delegation which visited the country recently. The minister is quoted to have told the delegation that Ghana must be returned to democratic rule or ready to forfeit Nigeria's support. The HERALD feels the minister went too far because whether the present administration in that country should continue or not is for the Ghanaians to decide. The paper warns that if Nigeria uses her oil weapon against Ghana, it is Ghanaians who will be affected and not the government. [Press review] [Excerpt] [AB251246 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/679

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

ITALIAN FINANCIAL CONVENTION--President Siaka Stevens, who is also minister of finance, has signed the financial convention for the sum of \$20 million that had been provided by the Italian Government toward the construction of the Bombola hydroelectric project. [AB032016 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 2 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/666

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

'FREEDOM FIGHTERS' BATTLE SUCCESS--The intrepid Somali ABO Freedom Fighters have been engaged in fierce fighting with the Black Abyssinian colonialist soldiers at (Hora Diba) in the Dolo District of Bale Region. The gallant Somali ABO forces killed 90 soldiers in the clash and wounded many more. The Somali ABO Freedom Fighters captured from the enemy soldiers 21 AK rifles and other assorted military hardware. The Somali Freedom Fighters suffered seven martyrs and 11 wounded. [Text] [EA062318 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and ABO Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 1930 GMT 6 Feb 82]

REBELS CLAIM BATTLE SUCCESSES--The Radio Kulmis reporter accompanying the 15th Gorod Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] forces reports that recently the gallant DFSS forces launched an attack on the militia forces still loyal to the Mogadishu regime stationed at (Cheri Jir) near Mataban in the Hiran region. The DFSS killed 15 soldiers and wounded 20 others. The rest of the militia fled for their lives into the bush and are now being hunted down by the intrepid DFSS forces. The DFSS forces also captured two vehicles and a large quantity of arms, ammunition, rations and other military equipment. The DFSS fighters who took part in the attack suffered no casualties. [Text] [LD062004 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 6 Feb 82]

CSO: 4797/2

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION TO INTEGRATED SOCIETY VOICED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, gave Parliament an explicit assurance yesterday that the Government would not create "an integrated society".**

"I will continuously endeavour to create peace between Whites and Coloureds without creating an integrated society," he stressed.

Mr Botha, replying to the Opposition leader's no-confidence motion during the censure debate, said he was not prepared to "shed the sovereignty of my own people."

There would be joint consultation (between White and Coloureds) on the local levels of government, "but on the top level (Parliament) the self-dispensation of Whites cannot be affected," he said.

Mr Botha also made it explicitly clear that he did not have a unitarian state in mind. He was seeking an acceptable life for all nations.

Demands

He stressed that he was "for renewal and development, but not for change merely for the sake of change.

"I never hear Coloured and Indian leaders calming their people down but only making demands.

"Parliament and the electorate will never change if they (the Coloureds and Indians) carry on making only demands," Mr Botha said.

Self-respect

The Government's policy was built on realities and self-respect as well as on granting self-respect to others.

Political observers interpreted the Prime Minister's assurance "as a clear indication to the Government-supporting electorate in the coming municipal elections throughout South Africa".

In the Transvaal, and especially on the Rand and in Pretoria, these elections are held on a party political basis, and the sharing of power and facilities is an issue.

Peace

Mr Botha said he considered it his life task to

create peace, both between Afrikaans and English-speaking Whites, and between the White and the Coloured community.

"And this cannot be achieved if one takes things away from people," he said.

Referring to the Government's and the Western five's peace attempts on South West Africa, Mr Botha said it was necessary that the United Nations' new secretary-general maintain an image of impartiality over a period of time and so establish trust in himself.

Safeguard

He said the SADF had achieved in SWA what almost no other force had ever achieved, namely keeping the enemy outside the territory.

South Africa paid over R600-million last year to safeguard SWA's security and asked "who will replace this contribution?"

Mr Botha called upon the internal parties in SWA to settle their differences in such a manner that this military expenditure and the guarantees from South Africa were not in vain.

At the same time he warned political hawkers from South Africa to stop interfering "indecently" in SWA politics.

Onslaught

Referring to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media's report, the

Prime Minister said the commission "has confirmed that a total communist onslaught on South Africa exists".

South Africa remained the Soviet's target in its overall onslaught against the West.

"The enemy is often recklessly supported by a media which does not understand the onslaught."

The Government was prepared to handle the present temporary economic slump. Mr Botha added that South Africa's economy remained healthy.

He warned all concerned "to cease immediately with excessive profit taking and profit chasing."

Forfeit

As an example he and the Cabinet had decided to forfeit this year's normal and automatic salary adjustments and to allot their would-be increases to other State departments.

He again warned neighbouring countries who shared activities aimed at creating chaos in Southern Africa.

"I warn certain neighbours that they are not on the road to stable development in southern Africa."

CABINET FOREGOES SALARY INCREASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Feb 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Cabinet and State officials of the same rank have decided not to accept their salary increments this year to set an example for moderation in pay demands.

This decision was announced by the Prime Minister when he spoke in the No-Confidence Debate. He said the Government was in earnest in its endeavour to beat inflation.

"It has been decided that the money will not be paid out but rather utilised to promote some deserving State undertaking," Mr Botha said.

He complained that although certain media were quick to announce his salary from the rooftops, they were equally reluctant to inform the public of the heavy tax burden which accompanied Cabinet salaries.

The Cabinet had, nevertheless, decided that against the present temporary economic difficulties facing the country, an example needed to be set regarding high pay demands.

"I hope this example will find a following in both the private and public sectors," he said.

Mr Botha also announced that the Ministers of Transport Af-

fairs, Posts and Telecommunications and State Administration would soon make announcements regarding civil service salaries.

He warned the public sector that the State did not have unlimited funds and that State spending could not be allowed unchecked escalation.

The Government had great appreciation for the vital role civil servants played and defended them willingly against the many accusations flung at the public sector on occasions such as the Good Hope Conference.

He warned the private sector to heed his earlier warnings regarding excessive profits, saying there were still too many who were making excessive profits.

"This excessive hunt for profits must be avoided," Mr Botha said, particularly if the private sector wanted to promote the free market mechanism.

"We can all, the Government, the private and public sectors, employers and employees, make a contribution," Mr Botha said.

CSO: 4700/655

TREURNICHT HITS UNFAIR IMAGE OF CIVIL SERVICE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] AN UNFAIR and warped image of the civil service had been created in recent times and had to be set right, the Minister for State Administration, Dr Andries Treurnicht said.

The criticism of a clumsy overweight bureaucracy was out of step with reality and he wanted to set right some misconceptions and misrepresentations created by persons who reminded him of the TV cartoon character Mr Vuil-Uil.

Dr Treurnicht was speaking during the no-confidence debate and said that the civil service had been humiliated by an image of resentment and frustration that had been created.

The truth was that there were few spheres of employment where the work had such intrinsic value or offered such challenge as in the civil service.

Young people who wished to make a career of the civil service, rather than just looking for another appointment, had the prospect today of moving faster than ever before through the different grades to the top posts.

It was true that there were staff shortages in the civil service and that the pre-1971 position had not been attained since.

Current vacancies numbered around 17 000. More than 80 percent of those leaving the service were under 40 years of age and this caused serious problems in manning senior ranks. Vacancies in the grades for Whites had risen by 20 percent in 1981.

"Almost every available method of strengthening the service's staff situation is already employed," Dr Treurnicht said.

● Married women were employed on a large scale;

● All race groups were being employed with 53 percent of the service being manned by non-Whites;

● Organisation and methods were being employed continually;

● Training was promoted; and

● Labour-saving aids were being utilised to a growing extent.

There was criticism that the service was too extensive and there were hints of a clumsy bureaucracy, "an unwieldy mass of personnel appointed left and right".

Dr Treurnicht said the total number of people employed in all of the public sector was 1,3-million of all races.

This represented about 27 percent of the country's total employee corp.

Of the 1,3-million, 26 percent worked for the central Government, 21 percent for the transport services, 19 percent for the provincial administrations and 17 percent at local authorities.

He stressed that there was no instant solution to the civil service's problems and the Government would be unwise to take decisions now which would only create problems in future.

He strongly repudiated certain people — it is believed he was referring to Dr Theo Wassenaar, the chairman of Sanlam, among others — who alleged that the civil service was a clumsy bureaucracy which should be decreased.

(Dr Wassenaar recently urged the Government to fire many servants so that the remainder could be paid more).

He said of the 335 000 civil servants, 64 percent were in education or in the police,

Defence Force or Prisons Department, namely about 214 000.

The remaining 36 percent or about

121 000 civil servants were responsible for all civil service duties, including that of the central Government, nursing and social welfare services.

Only about 37 000 were officials in administrative, clerical, professional, technical and general A-graded jobs in the civil service, he said.

This meant that the latter group represented only about 2,8 percent of the entire public service or only 0,8 percent of the entire South African labour force.

Dr Treurnicht invited young people to join the civil service now. He said the prospects of rapid progress through all the grades had never been better.

The National Institute of Productivity had found that the civil service showed the best productivity results.

He said he was not in a position yet to make a statement on the question of collective bargaining for salaries and services or about arbitration because the Commission for Administration was still investigating this issue.

OPPOSITION PARTY IN QWAQWA SEEKS GOVERNMENT RESTRAINING ORDER

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] The opposition "Matla-A-Sechaba" party is to seek a Supreme Court order restraining the QwaQwa government from harassing the party and also to lift the ban on the party's chief whip, Mr W R Malefane.

The party's leader, Mr W Koekoe, told THE SOWETAN yesterday that the expected action would be heard in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court next month.

In addition the Supreme Court will also hear an action brought against the QwaQwa government in which the party declared that the last general elections be null and void.

Mr Malefane was served with a banning order confining him to Phuthaditjaba, the homeland's capital, by two policemen last month.

The ban was the second to be imposed on Mr Malefane, who is opposed to the policies of separate development and apartheid.

During last September he was banned from studying in QwaQwa, but after a Supreme Court order and representations had been made to the Minister of Cooperation and Development the order was suspended.

Currently Mr Malefane is banned in terms of Proclamation R195 and is prohibited from entering or remaining in any part of QwaQwa, except for the area of Phuthadithjaba.

Interviewed, Mr Koekoe said it was clear from the banning order and previous actions by the government against Mr Malefane that QwaQwa was prepared to intimidate opposition members.

By banning opposition members the government was aiming at stifling the activities of parties within the homeland, and the party was not prepared to "give in" to the government's intentions.

"This is an act of cowardice and we shall continue to pressurise them until the ban is lifted and no harassment is brought to bear on him," Mr Koekoe said.

He said the party had briefed lawyers on this matter and "we are awaiting a date next month" when the action would be taken.

Referring to the second action, Mr Koekoe said it was apparent that there were irregularities which his party exposed during the last general elections.

"After the election results we applied for a court order declaring them null and void, but this action was rejected by the Supreme Court.

"We have however, filed an appeal and our case is to be heard next month. We appealed after receiving new evidence on the matter," he said.

The QwaQwa Chief Minister, Mr T K Mopeli, was not available for comment.

CSO: 4700/656

DETAILS ON RABIE REPORT GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 82 pp 2, 12, 13

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] NRP Backing for Rabie

CAPE TOWN. — The New Republic Party reacted positively yesterday to the recommendations of the Rabie Commission and its leader, Mr Vause Raw, said South Africa has had to make use of stringent security methods to deal effectively with subversion and revolutionary activists.

He said that notwithstanding certain reservations, "I regard the recommendations of the Rabie Commission concerning the appointment of a board, or boards, of review falling under the Minister of Justice and better access to detainees, as a

considerable improvement on the existing legislation.

"However, the proposed composition of the Board of Review is inadequate.

"I urge the Government to give serious consideration to our recommendation that the Board of Review consist of a judicial tribunal to review all administrative actions taken under security legislation.

"This board must ensure that wherever possible the principal of the rule of law, to which this party is fully committed, must apply.

"Other aspects of the report will be dealt with in debate."

● In Johannesburg

yesterday the president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Peter Storey, said it was a "significant admission" on the part of the Rabie Commission into security legislation to recommend the creation of a Ministry of Law and Order separate from the Ministry of Justice.

"I have always believed that law and order result from justice, and to create a distinction between the two is dangerous," he said.

Ministry of Law, Order

THE creation of a Ministry of Law and Order, whose task would be to administer security laws, has been recommended by the commission.

In terms of the recommendation, the Ministry would consist of two completely separate components,

namely the South African Police, headed by the Commissioner of Police, and a Directorate of Internal Security, headed by a director.

The police would inform the Minister and the Directorate on security matters, and this information would be

processed and evaluated by the Directorate, which would in turn advise the Minister on the necessity of preventive security measures.

— Sapa.

Fairer Detainee Deal

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The report of the Rabie Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation calls for a fairer deal for detainees and restricted persons while stressing that detentions and interrogations must be retained in the interests of State security.

The report, tabled in Parliament yesterday includes — among recommended measures to protect detained persons — a board of review responsible for considering Ministerial security orders, the right of appeal, limited periods of detention (with specific qualifications), fortnightly visits by a magistrate and district surgeon, and the appointment of an inspector of detainees who would have access to the Attorney General should he suspect an offence had been committed against a detainee.

Reviews

The commission, chaired by Mr Justice P J Rabie, also calls for a system of reviewing orders of preventive detention, the declaration of organisations as unlawful and the prohibition of publication.

The report finds that preventive security legislation is still essential in view of the threat to the security of the State and the maintenance of law and order.

The commission says however that in view of the wideness of powers conferred on the Minister responsible for preventive security legislation: "It is essential for such powers to be exercised with great care and not to be exceeded."

The report calls for new official secrets legislation, with provision for up to 20 years' imprisonment, and which makes it an offence to withhold information from the State on matters affecting security. This is one of three streamlined security Bills proposed by the commission.

Replacement

It also recommends the replacement of existing offences relating to participation in terrorist activities and sabotage with newly defined offences of terrorism, subversion and sabotage.

It defines terrorism as an act committed with intent to overthrow or endanger the State authority or to achieve or promote any constitutional, political, industrial, social or economic aim or change in the Republic, or an act of violence or a threat or attempt to commit such an act or the performance of any act which is aimed at such act or threat of violence.

The report proposes that the penalty be the same as that which may be imposed for high treason.

The offences of subversion and sabotage are also more specifically defined than at present, and carry less severe penalties.

It leaves the question of punishment to the courts' discretion, making no provision for minimum penalties in the legislation it proposes to supplant existing measures relating to terrorism, subversion, sabotage and assistance to terrorists.

It proposes the creation of a Ministry of Law and Order, whose task would be to administer security laws.

Regarding public disturbances, it proposes that any policeman of the rank of warrant officer and above be empowered to arrest without a warrant any person he believes to be disorderly or part of a public disturbance.

It also recommends the replacement of the existing law governing the interception of telephone calls by a provision allowing the interception of all telecommunications.

No. Doubts

Tabled by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, the report expresses no doubt about the necessity for security legislation.

While generally accepting existing legislation as adequate, it maintains that other or additional measures are also necessary in the fight against terrorism.

It stresses that the means necessary to preserve internal security relate to the present and the foreseeable future, and are not intended to provide a final answer for the country's long-term security legislation needs.

The commission labels existing legislation as inequitable in certain respects, particularly be-

cause it does not provide for adequate administrative controls and because, owing to their wide scope and stringency, the provisions of some Acts might have inequitable results.

It quotes as examples of inadequate control, the detention and restriction of people, declaring organisations unlawful, and prohibition publications. These are also cited as provisions which lead to participation in terrorists activities and sabotage and therefore have inequitable results.

— Sapa.

Minister Promises an Early Response

CAPE TOWN. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has promised a "clear and early response" by the Government to the Rabie Commission's report on Security Legislation.

The Government's response would be made later, probably during the current session of Parliament, he said when handing the report to the Press.

"It is a matter that will receive high

priority this year."

Mr Coetsee said the most important feature of the report was that it strove to create an element of fairness and left ample provision for review.

The Government would make a thorough study of the report which would also be distributed to other bodies concerned. — Sapa.

System of Review of Restrictions

PROVISION for a system of review of certain restrictions on people, ordering preventive detentions, declaring organisations unlawful or prohibiting any publication are among recommendations made by the commission.

The commission finds that in view of the threat against the security of the State and the maintenance of law and order, such preventive security legislation is still essential.

However, in view of the wideness of the powers conferred on the Minister responsible for preventive security action, the commission says: "It is essential for such powers to be exercised with great care and not to be exceeded."

The commission recommends that the powers to declare an organisation unlawful or prohibit a publication should not be exercised until the Minister has considered a report and recommendations on the matter by an advisory committee, for whose establishment

provision is made in draft legislation appended to the commission's report.

The commission also recommends establishment of a board or boards of review, each consisting of three members, chaired by a judge or senior legal practitioner, for review of ministerial security orders.

Information

The Minister would have to submit to such a board all the information on the grounds of which he took his decision, together with written representations by the person concerned — "to whom the Minister has to give the reasons for the order."

The board would also be empowered to give the person concerned an opportunity to give oral evidence and also to hear oral evidence from any other person.

Attendance at board hearings would be restricted for security reasons.

The commission also recommends that a person whose case is being reviewed should not be allowed the assistance of legal representative

at the proceedings, but should be entitled to such assistance in preparing documents for submission to the board.

The board would report on its findings to the Minister and if it felt grounds existed for the amendment or withdrawal of the order issued by him, make a recommendation to him.

Not obliged

"The Minister is not obliged to give effect to such recommendation, but if his decision not to do so has the effect that stricter measures than those recommended by the board of review remain in force in respect of the person concerned, he shall submit all the documents relating to the case to the Chief Justice."

The Chief Justice or a judge of appeal delegated by him could set aside the steps taken by the Minister.

The commission also recommends that any person to whom an order applies could request, at intervals of six months for a person in detention and 12

months in other cases, a review of his case in the light of changed circumstances.

This reviewing procedure recommended by the commission would not deprive a person to whom an order applies of the right to challenge the order in court, but the commission says it would be undesirable to have the two proceedings concurrently.

A Drastic Measure, But ...

DETENTION of a person for interrogation was a drastic measure, but one which was essential to retain, although with certain modifications to protect detainees, according to the commission.

The report recommends that a detainee be visited in private at least once a fortnight by a magistrate and by a district surgeon.

It also recommends that a detainee not be held for more than 30 days unless further detention is authorised by the responsible Minister, following consideration of a written application from the Commissioner of Police containing full reasons why the detainee should not be released.

Inspector

The commission further recommends

that an Inspector of Detainees be appointed who "may take all such reasonable steps as he may deem necessary in connection with any condition of a person which, in his opinion, needs to be rectified."

After each visit to a detainee the inspector would report in writing to the Minister on his findings during the visit and could make recommendations.

"And if he is of the opinion that an offence may have been committed in respect of a detainee, he shall furnish the Attorney General concerned with a copy of his report."

Access

Another recommendation is that the present provision restricting access to a detainee to the Minister and officers in the ser-

vice of the State be amended by empowering the Commissioner of Police, at "his discretion and subject to such conditions as he may lay down, to grant other persons also access to a detainee."

The commission also recommends the establishment of a review board or boards to which the police would have to give reasons justifying continued detention of a detainee not released after six months.

It is recommended that a review board consist of three members, under the chairmanship of a judge or former judge, or a former chief magistrate or regional magistrate or a person qualified to practise as an advocate who has been

concerned in the application of the law for a continuous period of at least 10 years. At least one of the other two members should also hold legal qualifications.

Report

When reviewing a six-month detention the review board could consider written representations from the detainee and, at its discretion, oral representations. It would then submit a report to the Minister on the proceedings and its findings.

"Detention for the purposes of interrogation, as provided for in section six of the Terrorism Act, is a very drastic measure and one would not wish to retain it without com-

elling reasons," the report says.

"The commission finds on the strength of evidence given before it that information obtained from persons in detention is the most important and, to a large extent, the only weapon of the police for anticipating and preventing terroristic and other subversive activities, and also that information obtained in this way may in appropriate cases be used as evidence in the trial of persons charged with the offences under discussion here.

"The commission finds that it is essential to retain this measure and it has accordingly incorporated the existing provisions, with certain modifications aimed at protecting detainees, in its draft bill." — Sapa.

Law Against Intimidation

THE common law and existing statutory measures were insufficient to combat intimidation, the commission found.

The commission believed there was need for a measure that could be employed to combat intimidation on a much wider front than was now possible.

It said intimidation often occurred in cases where one person intimidated another in order to achieve an object which could be prejudicial to the interests or safety of the State, and the measure proposed by the commission could, for that reason, probably be incorporated in an Act relating to the protection of internal security.

But it also occurred in many other cases and the commission therefore considered that it would be appropriate to embody such a measure

in a separate Act which could be called the Intimidation Act.

The effect of the proposal was that any person who, without lawful reason and with intent to compel or induce a particular person to do or abstain from doing any act, would be guilty of an offence.

An offence would also be committed if any person coerced another into adopting or abandoning a particular standpoint, assaulted injured or caused damage to that person or any other person, or in any way threatened to kill, assault, injure or cause damage to that person or any other person.

The penalty proposed was a fine not exceeding R20 000 or a maximum of ten years' imprisonment or both. — Sapa.

Security Laws Are Needed

THERE could be no doubt about the necessity for security legislation, the commission found.

It says the commission found that, generally speaking, existing measures were to a large extent adequate for the authorities to discharge their task but that, at the same time, other or additional measures were necessary.

"In order to enable those whose task it is to maintain internal security to carry out this task in the future, the powers and means at their disposal at present should be retained, especially for a long as it remains policy, as at present, to combat terroristic activities as crimes as far as possible through the courts, rather than as hostile acts warranting military action.

"This finding does not mean to say that all existing measures should continue unchanged."

The commission expresses the view that the means necessary and adequate to preserve internal security relate to the present

and the foreseeable future and were not intended to provide a final answer to the question of the country's security legislation in the long term.

"In the long run, security legislation by itself can be no guarantee of the maintenance of law and order in the country, but such legislation will nevertheless be essential for as long as internal security is threatened."

The commission reported that existing legislation, although essential, was inequitable in its effects in certain respects and cases, particularly because it did not provide for adequate controls in respect of certain administrative actions and because, owing to their wideness and stringency, the provisions of some Acts might have inequitable results.

It cited the detention and restriction of the movements of people, the declaration of organisations as unlawful and the prohibition of publication as examples lacking adequate control, and the provisions that created offences of

participation in terroristic activities and sabotage as examples of possible inequitable results.

Acts repealed

THE Acts which are repealed in part or in full are: The Suppression of Communism Act of 1950; the Suppression of Communism Amendment Act of 1951; the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1953; the Riotous Assemblies and Suppression of Communism Amendment Act of 1954; the Riotous Assemblies Act of 1956; the Unlawful Organisations Act of 1960; the General Law Amendment Act of 1961-64; the Suppression of Communism Amendment Act of 1963/6; the General Law Amendment Act of 1966, the Suppression of Communism Amendment Act of 1967; the Terrorism Act of 1967, and the General Law Amendment Act of 1967. — Sapa.

The New Offences

THE commission has proposed the replacement of the existing offences of participation in terroristic activities and sabotage by new offences of terrorism, subversion and sabotage.

The commission suggests these changes "in view of certain unsatisfactory aspects of the existing provisions intended to combat terrorism and sabotage."

Among these aspects the commission notes the wide scope of the relevant provisions and the resultant uncertainties as to the content of the offences and the possibility that a person might be guilty of the offence of participation in terroristic activities without having used, or even threatened or intended, violence.

Terrorism

The offence of terrorism is envisaged by the commission as an act committed by a person with intent to overthrow or endanger the state authority, or to achieve, bring about or promote any constitutional, political, industrial, social or economic aim or change in the

Republic, or an act of violence, or a threat or attempt to commit such act or the performance of any act which is aimed at such act or threat of violence.

"The penalty proposed by the commission is the penalty which may be imposed on conviction of treason."

The proposed subversion offence concerns acts which endanger or prejudice the state or society while not necessarily involving violence.

If an accused's act did result in violence, which he should have foreseen as a reasonable possibility, he would be liable to a more severe penalty (imprisonment for not more than 25 years) than if violence had not been committed (a maximum of 20 years).

The sabotage offence relates to the commission of an act, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit an act, resulting in the destruction of or damage to vulnerable or strategic buildings and installations, and the impeding of essential services.

The proposed penalty for sabotage is imprisonment for up to 20 years.

Harbouring

The commission also proposes that it should be an offence if a person harbours, conceals or assists in any other way any other person whom he suspects to have committed or to intend to commit an act of terrorism, sabotage or subversion.

The commission recommends that a person guilty of this offence be liable to the same penalty as the other person would have been liable to on conviction of the offence he committed or intended to commit.

The commission also finds "that it continues to be necessary to combat as a crime the furthering of the achievements of the objects of communism" and provides for a redefinition of the term "communism". — Sapa.

Right To Intercept Telecommunications

The commission recommends that the Ministers responsible for the three security services of National Intelligence, the police, and the Defence Force should decide whether interception is essential, and not an officer delegated by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, as is presently the case.

In urgent cases, if the Minister concerned is unavailable, the commission recommends that he authorises some other person to take the necessary decisions.

Such interceptions should be permitted for a maximum of six months at a time, after which a further interception should be considered anew. — Sapa.

The commission recommended the replacement of the existing law governing the interception of telephone calls by a provision allowing the interception of all telecommunications.

It also recommends that the interception of communications to and from a particular telephone number be permitted.

According to its report the interception of post and telephone calls is essential for the protection of State security, but as this may be a serious invasion of individual privacy, it should be done with great care and responsibility.

20 to 25 Years for Terrorism: Draft Bill's Proposals

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Prison sentences of 20 to 25 years could await anyone found guilty of terrorism, sabotage, subversion and other related crimes against the State and people of South Africa.

The sentences are provided for in the draft Internal Security Bill proposed by the Rabie Commission into the Republic's security legislation.

The proposed Bill covers a wide field, providing for the safety of the State and the maintenance of law and order as well as the appointment of a Director of Internal Security falling under the control of a newly-created ministry which would include the former Department of Police.

In terms of the provisions action could be taken against certain organisations and certain publications engaged in activities which could endanger the public or safety of the State.

If the Minister concerned was convinced that such organisations, publications or periodicals were busy with crimes of this kind, or indicated that they were propagating the principles or the promotion of communism, he could declare them illegal by notice in the Government Gazette.

Suspicion

Also, if the Minister suspected that the activities, aims, control or identity of an organisation or publication were of such a nature that they should be declared illegal he could give written consent to someone to investigate their activities.

He would have the right to enter any premises without prior notice to make inquiries or to do whatever he considered necessary.

The investigating officer would be able to demand at any time to be handed any document, copy, periodical or other publication on the premises of the organisation

concerned for his perusal.

Any person questioned by him could, in terms of the provisions of the proposed Bill, be entitled to all the privileges of someone giving evidence before a division of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

Committee

The draft Bill also provides for the appointment of an advisory committee, appointed by the State President on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, which would consist of a Supreme Court judge, or a person who has occupied such a post, a magistrate, or someone who was in such a position in a regional division, or any other person who, by nature of his qualifications was allowed to practise as an attorney and who had 10 years' uninterrupted service in law.

Provision is also made for the appointment to the advisory committee of two other persons, one of whom must have a degree or diploma in law.

Advice

The committee would be required to advise the Minister on whether action should be taken against certain periodicals or other publications or whether an organisation should be declared illegal.

No court of law would be authorised to give

judgment on the activities or recommendations of an advisory committee.

Any person refusing to take the oath or make an affirmation or who belittled or who anticipated any findings of the committee aimed at influencing it would be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of R500 or six months' imprisonment, or both.

From the date an organisation was declared il-

legal no office bearer, official or member could become or remain a member or display anything indicating that he was a member or official of the illegal organisation.

Newspapers

The proposed legislation also provides for a limitation on the registration of newspapers. No newspapers could, in terms of the existing Act on newspaper registration, be registered unless:

• A period of 21 days had expired after the date of an application for registration to the Director-General: Internal Affairs; or

Unless the owner of the newspaper deposited at least R40 000 with the Minister within the period determined by him if he was not convinced that a ban would not be placed on that newspaper.

The Minister could, in terms of the draft Bill, prohibit any person from being in a certain place at a certain time if he was convinced that that person was participating in activities which could endanger the safety of the State or the maintenance of law and order.

Such a person could also be prohibited from seeing visitors. A ban of

this kind would not prevent the person concerned from consulting an advocate or lawyer.

Arrest

Any person banned from a certain area and who did not remain in the area in which he was confined could be arrested by a member of the South African Police, without a warrant.

The draft Bill also provides for a police officer to inform the Commissioner of Police as soon as possible of the arrest of a security suspect. He, in turn, would in-

form the Minister. Once a month the Minister would have to be informed why the person had not yet been released.

If a person had not been released after six months, the appointed officer would have to give reasons before a board of review as to why the person was still being detained.

Meetings

The proposed legislation also provides for a magistrate to ban or set certain conditions for the holding of meetings if he feared they might seriously endanger public order.

Firearms or other weapons, the draft Bill proposes, which could cause death or serious bodily harm must not be used unless other methods failed.

A person could be guilty of terrorism, and if found guilty, be given sentences as determined by the Act on high treason, if he deliberately tried to overthrow the State or endangered it or committed other acts of terrorism or subversion.

People convicted of crimes of this nature could, in terms of the proposed Bill, be imprisoned for a period of at least 20 years or, if the court found that he

could have foreseen the possibility of violence, to at least 25 years.

Anyone found guilty of promoting the aims of communism could face 10 years' imprisonment.

A fine of at least R5 000 or five years' imprisonment, or both, is provided for anyone found guilty of inciting, advising, encouraging or assisting in committee an offence by way of pre-test campaigns against an Act or the repeal or amendment of an Act.

Leave It To Courts

THE commission says the question of punishment should be left to the discretion of the courts.

While fully aware of the seriousness of the offences, it nevertheless has made no provision for minimum penalty clauses in proposed legislation to supplant existing measures to combat terrorism, subversion, sabotage and assistance to terrorists.

The consideration that the question of punishment should be left to the courts also held good in the case of existing provisions which had the effect that, in the case of offences of participation in terroristic activities and sabotage, a juvenile might not be dealt with as a juvenile as provided in the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977.

Consequently this provision had not been included in the draft legislation.

Omission

The commission also recommended the omission of the minimum penalty provision in the clause dealing with offences which contained the elements of section

11 of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The conclusion was reached by the commission that it was necessary to provide for certain presumptions which could assist the State in prosecutions for proposed offences of terrorism and subversion.

"The commission is of the opinion that unlike the position in the Terrorism Act of 1967, which requires certain presumptions to be rebutted with proof beyond reasonable doubt, the normal rule of our law ought to apply that a presumption created by law may be rebutted with proof on a preponderance of probabilities."

The same recommendation is made in regard to the clause in the draft Bill dealing with offences.

The report said it was clear from information before the commission that it was the aim of organisations such as the African National Congress, its military wing Umkhonto We Sizwe, the South African Communist Party and the Pan African Congress to overthrow the authority of the State and the existing order

by violence, and that they said so themselves.

Since the State was often obliged to adduce proof in relation to the ANC (which could also happen in the case of the other organisations) of this fact — a fact which cannot be denied — the commission felt that if it was relevant for the purposes of any prosecution in terms of an offence of terrorism or subversion that the court should take notice of the fact that the objects of the organisations were to overthrow the State.

The commission made recommendations about existing provisions to the effect that a person acquitted on a charge of sabotage or participating in terroristic activities might again be arranged on a charge arising out of the facts with which he was charged in the first place.

This was in conflict with the *res judicata* principle embodied in Section 106 of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977 and was inequitable.

Such provisions had therefore not be includ-

ed in the draft legislation.

The report said that in the combatting of terrorism and certain other offences which were a threat to the security of the State or public order, procedural rules which ordinarily applied to the investigation and trial of crimes could not suffice.

Certain extraordinary measures had to be resorted to.

"The most important of the existing measures in this regard which the commission considered should be retained were those which provided for the detention of persons for the purpose of interrogation and as witnesses for the State."

With a view to protecting information which for reasons of security should not be disclosed to the public, the commission recommended that, when in a prosecution of this nature application was made for the proceedings, or part thereof, to take place behind closed doors, such application should itself be heard behind closed doors. — Sapa.

REPORTAGE ON BPC LEADER MDLELENI

Not in Detention

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] The banned poet and former Black People's Convention (BPC) leader, Mr Vuyisile Mdleleni, who was detained by Security Police early this month, was released from detention on Friday last week.

On his release, Mr Mdleleni (30), had spent 10 days at John Vorster Square Police Station where he was held in terms of Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

This is contrary to reports early this week in a morning and an afternoon Johannesburg newspaper which said Mr Mdleleni was still in detention and was held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The reports appeared after Mr Mdleleni had been free for four days. According to his wife, Kgolebamang, Mr Mdleleni was held under Section 22 and had not been transferred to Section Six of the Terror Act.

Mr Mdleleni was detained in 1977 during the October 19 clampdown when 18 organisations were banned. After spending about a year in detention he was released and immediately slapped with a five-year banning order.

He was detained again in April 1980 and in his sixth month in detention, he was charged with five others and in February last year, all were released.

As a banned person, Mr Mdleleni may not be quoted.

Silenced Poet

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] VUYISILE MDLELENI is a talented 30-year-old poet and a dynamic public speaker who used to have many students eating out of his hand during school debates at Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto. In pursuit of avenues through which he could

exploit his talents, he joined Medupe, an organisation where he met such poets of his calibre as Maise Maponya and the exiled Duma kaNdlovu.

Together, no public gathering where they were given a platform could be boring. They knew what they were doing and they did it exceptionally well.

Vuyisile's love for cultural work also saw him joining organisations such as the Black Community Programme (BCP) and the Black People's Convention (BPC).

But on October 19, 1977, the three organisations were among 18 banned by the then Minister of Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger. On the same day he was taken from his home by the Security Police and kept at Modderbee Prison.

The 13 months he spent in prison were not for the commission of any crime for which he had been found guilty in an open court of law. He was held in terms of Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, also known as Preventive Detention.

In terms of this Section, you can be detained for as long as the Minister of Justice believes that your freedom poses a threat to the maintenance of law and order and the security of the State.

On his 13th month in prison, he received two documents from Mr Kruger, which informed him of what was to happen to him with effect from November 17, 1978.

The first one spelled good news. It was a release warrant which informed him that he could leave prison. As far as he and perhaps everybody else was concerned, this meant that he no longer posed a threat to the security of the State.

A shock for Vuyisile was contained in the second document. In it, Mr Kruger said he had satisfied himself that this poet engages in activities that endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

The Minister is under no obligation to explain to anybody, not even to Vuyisile himself, what those activities are. And for his alleged engagement in the said activities, he was banned for five years.

This meant he was restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg. He may not enter educational institutions, attend or address social or political gatherings.

He may not read his poems in public and his work may not be read even by someone else and cannot be published in SA. He may not, in fact, participate in the activities of any organisation.

In April 1980, he was detained and held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act and later under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. On October 22 of 1980, he made his first appearance before court with five other men.

He was charged with being a member of the

banned ANC, furthering its aims and recruiting members for the organisation.

The State failed to prove his guilt and even before the trial was over, he was acquitted. But he had lost his job with the African Eagle Insurance Company where he worked as an agent.

He has had to depend on his wife, Kgolebamang, for a living because it is only with the approval of the Minister that he can take a job. This month he was detained again and held for 10 days at John Vorster Square before being released last Friday.

REPORTAGE ON STEYN COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Journalists Society Protest

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Feb 82 pp 1, 2, 6, 8, 9

[Text] **GRAVE concern was expressed yesterday at the Steyn Commission proposal that the South African media be professionalised and that a roll of journalists be introduced.**

Its report on its inquiry into the mass media was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

It recommends the creation of a Central General Council of the South African mass media.

Such a council would be enjoined by statute to draft and enforce the profession's code of conduct based on the existing Newspaper Press Union code of conduct.

Mr John Allen, president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, described the proposal for a professional register of journalists as "a threat to the public even more than it was a threat to journalism".

"This is indicated by the fact that those who called on the commission for professionalisation of journalism and a statutory controlling body represented interest groups wanting the Press to be controlled," he said in Johannesburg.

"For this reason it is vitally important that the public at large, rather than journalists and newspaper owners, should be aware of what is at stake and

should participate vigorously in the debate and discussions which will now take place.

Conflict

"The concept of a professional register for journalists is in fundamental conflict with the principle that every member of society should be permitted to participate in his own government. To do so he must be allowed, subject to the common law, to say what he wants to say in public.

[Article by Jaap Theron]

CAPE TOWN. — the Government was, generally speaking, in agreement with most of the recommendations of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media, but it was not simply a matter of saying "yes" or "no" to the recommendations, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday. Mr Botha reacted in the Assembly to the Steyn Report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, and announced that the Government would endeavour to rectify matters for which it was responsible, while a Cabinet committee would consider the flow of official information to the Press.

At the same time he called on the Press to put its own house in order in terms of the recommendations.

Mr Botha said he would react further and in more detail to specific issues in the report today, especially regarding security information.

The Government was not prepared to accept a recommendation that a separate State Department for information be established.

The present system was part of the first leg of the rationalisation process of the public service and he would prefer to keep the position as it was.

Mr Botha said the Steyn Report covered a wide variety of facets affecting the mass media.

For this reason it was not for the Government to simply say "yes" or "no" to the recommendations.

He had already stated in 1979 that it was of crucial importance that the media, being the carriers of news to the community, be kept open and clean and that the media should operate in obedience to the security measures of the country.

Certain security matters still had to be handled with great confidentiality.

The commission had identified certain problems regarding the flow of news from State departments.

The Government would endeavour to establish a process of rectifying this.

But the commission also pointed to problems within the media and the media should investigate itself and rectify the problems in its own midst.

"If the Government has responsibilities, the media also has responsibilities," Mr Botha said.

The Government was not in any way bound to a draft Bill submitted by the Steyn Commission, Mr Botha said.

The Government would liaise with the Newspaper Press Union regarding the recommendations of the Steyn Commission, "and it will endeavour to determine how the Press can be assisted to do its crucially important job," the Prime Minister said.

"But the compulsory enforcement of subjectively-defined standards on those who convey to others, through the media, facts and opinions expressed by different members of society with divergent views and for widely differing reasons, means that it is not journalists who are being shackled but society itself."

Freedom of speech could not be regulated, said Mr Allen. A register for journalists was an irreversible step for society.

"Who has called for legislation, registration and control? Politicians and Government departments," he said.

Mr Peter McLean, president of the Newspaper Press Union, said: "The proposed legislation to professionalise journalism tries to make it seem that journalism will be enhanced and protected."

"I don't see it this way at all, and fear that legislation will mean the policing and regimentation of the Press and the end of Press freedom in this country. And we shall all be the losers, the country, the people and the Press."

The chairman of the Argus Company, Mr L E A Slater, said he and the managing director, Mr Hal Miller, were "bitterly disappointed about the proposed invasion of Press freedom and the personal freedom of journalists: the inevitable limitation of the public's right to be fully informed; and the unbelievable interruption of our system of free enterprise in a capitalistic society."

Undemocratic

The commission's recommendations were mainly condemned by the Progressive Federal Party, who see them as undemocratic and a blow to press and individual freedom.

In a statement issued in Cape Town, Mr Dave Dalling, chief spokesman for the PFP on the media, described the main thrust of the report as dealing "a deadly blow to a free and independent Press in South Africa."

The suggested creation of a Press Council

in fact "subdues and eliminates all those writers who vigorously oppose the Nationalist Government" and ensured a political majority for the Nationalists in "a vital field which is essentially and primarily politically orientated."

That the first Press Council should be a fully government appointed body "is the final straw that breaks the back of the objectivity of the recommendations."

The establishment of the council provided the government with the means to control the Press, with the English Press and its owners the main target.

Disturbing

Two major recommendations contained in the report were described as "disturbing" by Professor Gavin Stewart, head of the Department of Journalism at Rhodes University.

These were the proposals that legislation be introduced to prevent monopolies in mass media operations, and the introduction of register of journalists.

"To demand that newspapers break up their monopolies without demanding the same from the SABC is plainly ridiculous," he said.

On the register of journalists, he said: "Registers are a terrible means of controlling things. The question of registration also raises the problem of just who is a journalist?"

Professor Tom de Koning, head of the Department of Communication at Rand Afrikaans University, said: "I don't think the

problem lies with the ordinary journalist as such, but with the 'gatekeepers' — sub-editors and editors.

"A greater sense of fairness and ethics is needed on their part and these will filter through to the youngsters who will eventually take their places," he said.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said he would comment on the report after he had had time to study it.

The report contained a hundred-page chapter entitled Black Theology, African Theology

and the Theology of Liberation.

Bishop Tutu and the SACC were referred to directly in the report.

The New Republic Party interpreted the Press Council Recommendation as an indication that the media and not the Government would be responsible for maintaining a code of ethics.

In a statement in Cape Town, Mr Brian Page, the party's Press spokesman, described the commission's recommendations as worthy of serious consideration.

'CITIZEN' Named as Objective Paper

[Article by Jaap Theron]

CAPE TOWN. — The Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media singled out The Citizen as a good example of a newspaper which followed the road of moderation — the road which the people clearly indicated they wished to follow in future.

The Commission said in its 1 200 page report, that was tabled in Parliament yesterday, that The Citizen increased its circulation figures at a time when most other dailies experienced decreased sales.

And the Commission made it clear that it believed the success of The Citizen was demonstrative of the people's rejection of radicalism

"and undue negativism by the anti-Government Press."

The Commission said the history of The Citizen appears to be a vital

one in understanding why certain dailies suffered such an abnormally large drop in circulation.

It said The Citizen, which was selling at 15c, had been increasing its circulation from 45 080 in January 1980, to 60 661 in March 1981 — an average increase of about 16 percent per annum, while most of the other dailies suffered circulation decreases during the same period.

The Commission said The Citizen "was a newspaper preaching the way of moderation."

It then asks "whether the abnormal circulation drop in the mainly anti-Government Press was not demonstrative of the rejection of radicalism and undue negativism by the South African reader."

"Is it not a clear indi-

cation that the people wish to travel on the road of moderation in future?" it asks.

"We believe this to be the case."

The Commission further said "in serving the real needs and interests of the South African community, the newspapers will be serving theirs also. If they, however, do not care for their own real interests, they should not be allowed to be equally careless of those of the South African body politic."

The Commission also quoted the full text of a Citizen editorial, written by its editor Mr M A Johnson and published on September 22, 1981, as an example of its standpoint of how newspapers should report fairly, comprehensively and objectively.

The Commission underlined the last three paragraphs of the leader which reads as follows:

"Ps: Let the Argus Company and other English Press companies here have no doubt about one thing.

"If the South African Mugabe they would like to see in power did take over, we wouldn't have any more Press freedom than Zimbabwe has now.

"And there wouldn't be any White Press companies and White editors either, in the end."

To this the Commission commented: "We particularly underscore the last three paragraphs of the leader. We also stress the responsibility of newspapers to report fairly, comprehensively and objectively about the full spectrum of reality."

'SA An Expanding Democracy'

THE view that South Africa is a dynamically developing and expanding democracy, burdened by certain vexing perceptions requiring urgent rectification, is one of the eight major "background" findings of the Steyn commission of inquiry into the mass media.

The commission's report was tabled in the Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

In its report, the five-man commission, chaired by Mr Justice M T Steyn, listed the remaining major background findings as:

A South African community does, in fact, exist.

The Republic and its peoples are being subjected to an onslaught, total in its ambit and escalating in its intensity, which is both external and internal.

This onslaught emanates mainly from the Soviet Union, its allies, proxies and fellow travellers, but also from the Third World and certain Western circles.

Many of the major slogans, concepts, etc., resorted to in this onslaught lack precision of content and consensus among their proponents.

Growing tension

The global situation is dangerously unstable and includes a growing Third World-First World (poor South-rich North) tension which is seriously exacerbating that instability.

The global situation adds a grave additional element of danger to the Southern African conflict situation.

The South African natural environment is deteriorating rapidly and is being subjected

to ever greater pressures, all of which require urgent remedial action.

In its other findings the commission concludes that improper climate-setting is an ingredient of South African journalism, caused by various factors:

Since the introduction of television in 1976, newspapers brought into play a magazine-type journalism to a greater extent than before.

Afrikaans and English-language newspapers are highly politicised, group-orientated and propagate certain irreconcilable and divergent ideologies. "Reality" is perceived from vastly different perspectives.

Although a journalist may not deliberately try to "set climate," he is aware of the policy, individuality and philosophy of his medium and therefore "selects" news which is in accord with this policy.

"New journalism," with its components of "investigate report," "personal journalism," "advocacy journalism," "commitment Journalism" and "pack journalism," has its effects on South African journalism.

This type of journalism, the commission says, mostly challenges establishment, and often exploits "hard, tangible image."

"Commitment journalism" did not only observe events but also established involvement.

"Watergate" and "Muldergate" established "Models" of this type of reporting for journalists. Many a young journalist's dream is to reveal such "Scandals" and to win the esteem of his colleagues thereby.

Responsible investigative reporting, the

commission says, could contribute positively to the democratic process by stimulating debate and agenda.

"Adversary"

"Unfortunately however, the Press is too often seen and handled as an adversary to government, and consequently exaggerates its self-proclaimed "watchdog" position, causing it to indulge in unfair and highly irresponsible "investigations".

It is also the commission's view that:

A newspaper is entitled to make itself an instrument to promote or advocate a cause provided it does not misrepresent the fact and does not, by omission to report, distort the truth of that which is reported, or press issues at the expense of society.

The excessive party-political leanings of South Africa's Press should be substituted by matters of wider import and the media, as well as politicians, would do well to draw clearer distinctions between matters of real statecraft and matters which are primarily party-political.

Government should use the fact that it is by far the greatest source of news to feed the media timeously with relevant information, even though it be excessive.

Implied herein is an anticipatory and "pro-active," but professional, Communication policy. Liaison with the media should be aimed at co-operation (not prescription), and frankness and honesty should be the foundation for a mutual relationship of trust.

In its other findings, the commission says:

The virtual monopoly of the anti-government

newspaper in the growing Black readers' market should be counteracted vigorously by promoting the establishment of a true and independent Black Press, which reflects balanced and fair Black views.

"His is a daunting situation which calls for determined action by those Blacks who, although critical of many aspects of the South African situation, are protagonists of a moderate direction. "These blacks could play a fundamental role in stimulating a better climate of understanding and 'bridge-building' and for the creation of a positive public opinion.

Need of times

The media do not adequately meet the demands of the times and do not properly serve and advance the interests and needs of the community.

"The emerging new re-structured South Africa is not truly and deservedly reflected. There are divergent perceptions and outlooks and views in society, but it seems as if the media unjustifiably

accentuate and thereby perpetuate differences instead of fairly dealing with those dynamic common factors and interests which are undoubtedly present in our community.

"The anti-government media are too often unduly negativistic in their approach, the pro-Government press too often does too little to reflect upon and encourage the new thinking, the SABC seem too hesitant and too often seems fearfully to dodge these issues.

"The extreme radical newspaper, Die Afrika-ner, and 'Sowetan' are

so often denigratory, excessive and so anti-establishment that they are in fact an embarrassment to journalism.

The report says major reasons for the media's failure to meet the needs and interests of the community are:

Government obstruction, divergent political ideologies and perceptions of reality, an unfortunate failure to distinguish between matters which are in the realm of statecraft and those which are party-political, the undue polarisation in the community, a lack of diversity in the media, a lack of journalistic expertise and a failure by the media to adjust First World journalistic principles applicable to a homogeneous society to a mixed, or heterogeneous, First World/Third World society (but in certain stances those principles are possibly being deliberately ignored so as to unduly propagate causes subscribed to).

"In making recommendations on how the position can be improved, the commission rejects state control, censorial legislation or a draconian 'media law', as well as the libertarian theory and the 'new world information order'."

Responsability

For the South African situation, the commission proposes the acceptance and positive manifestation of social responsibility as "modus operandi."

"We propose social responsibility because it has this major promise: freedom carries concomitant obligations, and in any free society the media are obliged to be responsible to society for carrying out certain essential functions of mass communications, the performance of these obligations being

particularly essential in such a heterogeneous society as ours.

"Furthermore, social responsibility acknowledges government's main task, which is to preserve and maintain stability and social order, thereby creating the circumstances and "climate" for society's institutions, including the media, to operate properly.

"Government must therefore not merely permit freedom. It must also actively promote it.

"Government should help society to obtain the services it requires

from the mass media if a self-regulated press and the self-righting features of the community are unable and unwilling or insufficient to provide them," the report says.

Functions

The commission underscores the following functions of the media in a "social responsibility framework":

Servicing the political system by providing information, discussion and debate on public affairs.

Enlightening the public.

Protecting the individual and institutions against corruption and maladministration.

Servicing the economic system, primarily by bringing together buyer and seller of goods and services through advertising.

Providing entertainment.

Maintaining their own financial self-sufficiency so as to be free from the pressures of special interests.

In order to give substance to what the commission recommends as "acceptance of social responsibility," it furthermore recommends that social responsibility should manifest itself in the concept of "professionalisation of the media."

Threat Against South Africa

THE threat against South African was far wider and more intense than was generally appreciated, the Steyn commission has found.

In its report the commission said that while there had been an escalation in defence spending to meet this threat, it was a pity that spending on the closely allied information field and "undoubtedly been abysmally inadequate".

Information was required in order to rectify identified inadequacies and deficient social economic and political circumstances which could give rise to escalation of the internally based onslaught.

"The general appreciation of the nature and ambit of this multi-origin and multi-dimensional threat is not only superficial but also incomplete even among the better-educated and informed, the commission found.

The words "total onslaught" were psychologically depressing and many preferred to ignore the facts for this reason, the report says.

The times demanded that the South African politician and general citizen became more aware of the actual nature of the various components of the threat facing them which required better information and pertinent study.

In using the phrase "total onslaught" the commission intended to convey that it covered the whole spectrum of social endeavour such as the political, economic, labour, cultural, military, security and psychological fields.

"The intensity of the onslaught, however, differs field to field and has not reached a level of totality in each of them, although it is escalating".

The anti-South African forces used strategies and activities which had permeated the whole societal structure and ranged from the legal to the illegal, the permissible to the impermissible and from political warfare to subversion and terrorism.

Due to the accumulative effect of the onslaught, South Africa found itself in a highly abnormal circumstance reflected by the allocation of resources favouring those demands pertaining to securing the safety of the state and its peoples.

"This point is well illustrated by the escalating allocation of resources to increase the country's defence capability in the military sphere over the past two decades.

"More's the pity that resource allocation in the closely allied information field has undoubtedly been abysmally inadequate," the commission found.

— Sapa.

'Keep Sapa'

THE Steyn Commission has recommended that the continued independent existence of the South Africa Press Association (Sapa) must be secured by legislation, if necessary.

In a special recommendation relating to Sapa the report says the news agency should be maintained in its present form and all efforts should be supported to keep it alive and well.

WE FEARED from the inception of the Steyn commission on the media that the Press would be in more trouble — and our fears have proved to be correct. The commission has recommended legislation to professionalise journalism. The reasons it gives are, on the surface, unexceptional. If doctors and lawyers are able to control their professions through statutory bodies, why not journalists? But journalists are not doctors or lawyers. The doctors are trained scientifically to diagnose and treat patients. The lawyers are trained to deal with the law and to apply it by practice and precedent. The journalist may get an academic grounding, but this will not necessarily make him a better journalist than one who does not have a degree. The reason is simple. It is that journalists deal in words, in ideas, in opinions, in matters that cannot be subjected to any tests except those imposed by law. The journalist who transgresses the law suffers the consequences — as does his newspaper. The journalist who transgresses the code of conduct administered by the present Press Council may not be barred from being a journalist, but he, his newspaper or proprietor can be fined up to R10 000. Any journalist who recklessly brings his paper into a position in which it is open to such dire sanctions will have a black mark against him in his own working environment. And a fine of such proportions is punishment enough by any standard. That aside, the journalists of this country do their job with the full awareness that the printed word is dynamite — and that they may not lie, or cheat, or defame, or transgress the criminal law without having that dynamite blow up in their faces. Although the Steyn commission challenges the assumption that there are more than 100 laws affecting the Press, even 25 are 25 laws too many. We do not need any more. The proposal to provide a specific law for the Press under which a statutory body would control admission to the profession, deciding who may or may not be a journalist and what his academic qualifications must be, smacks of control of a kind that would destroy what we believe

is the freedom of the Press (already much attenuated).

The controlling body could refuse to allow journalists to be placed on the register for reasons that have nothing to do with their ability, or potential ability.

This could be particularly so with regard to Black journalists, who may not necessarily have any academic qualifications acceptable to the controlling body, or may have political or other associations that may disqualify them.

The power to remove journalists from the register could also be dangerous, since journalists might lose their livelihood for reasons that would not apply to doctors or lawyers (for example, because they have expressed radical viewpoints, or taken part in activities, that might get them into trouble with the police, but which have nothing necessarily to do with their work).

Besides, the very threat of losing their livelihood would have a restraining effect on journalists, who might be fearful of writing anything that might cost them their registration.

There is also a recommendation that newspapers may not publish contributions from people who are not on the register, which is quite ridiculous, since newspapers get articles from a variety of people who are not journalists, but are experts in their fields (or they may even be non-professional, non-expert people who are able to write well and have a contribution to make to a newspaper's pages).

We think the whole idea of a statutory controlling body and register is unnecessary, damaging and incapable of being satisfactorily applied.

Let the present Press Council be extended to newspapers not members of the Newspaper Press Union, through which the council is administered, with a judge as chairman, and let that council get on with its work of applying the present code.

Nothing else, in matters of ethical practice, is required.

CAPE TOWN. — Enrolment of journalists with a body to be known as the General Council for Journalists and the prohibition of the practice of journalism by anyone not enrolled is envisaged by legislation proposed by the Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media.

The proposed legislation is contained in a supplementary report by the Commission, headed by Mr Justice M T Steyn, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday along with the main report and which gives effect to the commission's recommendations.

The proposed legislation provides for the establishment of a General Council for Journalists, with the object of "the enhancement of the standard of journalism and the independence of journalists in the Republic."

Elected

The council would consist of 12 members, three of whom would be appointed by the Minister of Internal Affairs — none of them public servants — and nine of whom would be elected by enrolled journalists.

three each from the newspaper, magazine and broadcasting industries.

In terms of the proposed legislation the council would "prescribe the manner in which a person shall apply for enrolment as a journalist, the examinations which he shall have passed, the articles of clerkship which he shall have completed, the fees payable to the council in respect of such enrolment,"

and would "consider and decide upon any application for enrolment" and decide on the form of the roll of journalists.

The roll would "at all reasonable times" be available for inspection by any member of the public on payment of a prescribed fee.

Prohibited

"As from a date fixed by the Minister by a notice in the Gazette after consultation with the council, a person who is not enrolled as a journalist shall not exercise the profession of journalist," the proposed legislation states.

As from that date nobody would be able to employ or continue to employ as a journalist a person who was not enrolled as such, or publish any report by a journalist not enrolled. A fine not exceeding R5 000 is provided for contraventions.

Provision

Non-South African citizens would be prohibited from being appointed as editors of publications or the equivalent in broadcasting.

The proposed legislation makes provision for the lodging of applications for enrolment of journalists and states that if the council is satisfied that the applicant, at the date of his application, but not later than a year after the enactment of the legislation, was exercising the profession of journalist on a fulltime basis, or had passed the prescribed examination or any examination recognised by the council and had completed the prescribed articles of clerkship, the applicant would be enrolled as a journalist.

Fines

"A person who has been convicted of any subversive activity, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, shall not be

capable of being or remaining enrolled as a journalist."

The council would also be empowered to determine the manner of inquiry into allegations of improper conduct against any journalist. A journalist failing to comply with the code of conduct or contravening it would be deemed guilty of improper conduct.

In terms of the proposed legislation, the council would also be empowered to summon before an inquiry any person deemed able to provide material information concerning the subject of the inquiry. The council would also be able to impose fines for non-compliance.

Any person whose conduct was being inquired into would be entitled to be represented and to produce evidence, call and examine witnesses and cross-examine other witnesses.

A person found guilty of improper conduct could be fined up to R3 000 or could be reprimanded or have his enrolment suspended or his name struck from the roll. — Sapa.

It Can Be Done

THERE is no doubt, the report says, that the whole of the media operation is capable of being successfully professionalised.

"Such professionalisation can be successfully effected to its full consequence in relation to the modes of performance, the internal hierarchy of authority and organisation, to minimum qualifications for participation

therein, and proper domestic discipline."

The commission recommends the establishment by statute of a central general council of the mass media, consisting of representatives of each component of newspapers, magazines, radio and television, and a minority of government appointees.

On the "Second tier of authority" each com-

ponent could have its own controlling body in its own domestic field.

"Such bodies should be clothed with authority to draw and enforce internal codes of conduct, to deal with external bodies (e.g. Government), and to protect and/or advance the interests of the profession as a whole in all its components and tiers of seniority. — Sapa.

A Truly Daunting Challenge

In introducing professionalisation, the commission says, daunting challenges are presented to those concerned: The media operators and the Government.

"We view professionalisation as a potentially binding force enabling these two to join hands in devising a 'new deal' and, for that matter, a new dispensation, provided the will to do so is there and prevails and that fairness, openness and common sense be the overriding guides.

"We firmly believe that journalism, through increased emphasis on a code of conduct, professional standards and ethics, judgment by peers, entrance requirements regulated and controlled by standard examinations and by more rigorous demands for professional education, can and will become a true profession.

"There is no contention here that this is impossible. All that has to be considered is whether it is desirable. We believe it is, and that it can, in

fact, positively stimulate the vigour and diversity of our journalism and ensure that degree of journalistic independence without which there can be no true press freedom.

"Professionalisation is desirable both from the point of view of the media and from the point of view of the community."

The structure of a professionalised media operation, the report says, could be patterned on that of the other great professions such as the law and medicine.

"Therefore, emphasis is placed on internal and domestic control in contradiction to external and governmental control. The media should be compelled by law to set its house in order and then be allowed to occupy it and live in it decently and enjoyably.

"Professionalisation not only raises the status of the media operation, but guarantees media freedom and independence." — Sapa.

Watchdog Watch Thyself

THE commission says that in all societies, but especially in South Africa, the communicator and his product must be responsible and efficient. Pro-efficiency and responsibility must result in effective communications.

"Effectivity of communication in this sense can only be achieved and maintained by media which are socially responsible and effectively disciplined but nevertheless basically free, and seen as such. This independence and responsibility can best be achieved by professional standards where the 'watchdog' watches itself."

The commission says that whatever the relationship between the owners' body — the NPU — and the professional body, it is imperative that the owners' body should do nothing to demean the status of the professional body or the journalist. But it can, in fact, act as a consultative body.

Referring to a professional roll for journalists, the report says no profession can be effectively regulated and administered without a proper one on which the names of all admitted to its practice are inscribed on admission and from which the names are removed of all those found to be unfit for continued membership and upon which the liability for payment of all professional dues is founded.

— Sapa.

Mistaken Perceptions Pose a Danger to Unity

The Steyn Commission has called for the urgent correction of mistaken perceptions many South Africans might have concerning one another which, it says, can exert important political influence and harm relations between different sections of the population.

The commission cited the "enduring Anglo-South African image of the Broederbond," the Afrikaner's perception of the "sinister Anglo-South African political financial" influence, and the role of the media in forming and fostering these perceptions.

There had been much talk of "conspiracies aiming in evil and covert fashion to advance their own sinister interests in South Africa," but it has found no decisive evidence of any of these.

"There may be smaller groupings of interests acting in concert to achieve some joint ultimate objective. We have found no conclusive proof thereof but that is so common a human phenomenon that it can safely be taken to exist in some or other measure."

The main socio-political perception of the Afrikaner was that he had devised and become imprisoned in a "Civil religion" which had resulted in a mind set so rigid as to render him incapable of timely and effective adaptation to changing circumstances, the whole field of Afrikaner sociopolitical thought being closely guarded by the "Broederbond watchdog."

"Very many White English-speaking South African perceived the Broederbond as something 'evil', as did many other South Africans, both white and black.

"The perception regarding the Broederbond being one of an all pervasive control over, or manipulation of, all aspects of Afrikaner life, this perception is also that the Afrikaners press is under covert Broederbond control, or at least subject to effective manipulation and influencing thereby, and consequently not truly free.

"Such perceptions are extremely damaging of national unity because of the suspicions and disesteems generated thereby which also render effective and constructive co-operation between the different sections of the population very difficult, if not impossible, at a time when such unity and co-operation are sorely needed."

If the Afrikaner and the Broederbond were indeed perceived in this way and these perceptions were incorrect, it was of the greatest importance that they be "urgently and effectively corrected by those, particularly in Afrikaner circles, who are in the best position to do so.

"There is likewise an ugly and enduringly strong perception about certain sections of White English-speaking South Africa as devious and being guilty of sinister intentions and conduct regarding South Africa, in general, and the Afrikaner, in particular.

"The gist of this is that certain powerful financial and political interests in White English-speaking South Africa are in 'Unholy alliance' with each other and with certain like external interests in the Western world, aiming at a covert and indirect take-over of the whole of

South Africa, a take-over attempted once before with temporary success during the high-noon of Empire at the turn of the century, with the aid of Conservative British political forces and the physical might of the Imperial Army and now once again being contemplated, this time by calling in aid extreme Liberal and far-Left White and radical Black political forces and the manipulated

physical might of the black masses."

This perception was that having succeeded in the take-over, this "unholy alliance" would seek to be the power behind the throne of a Black majority government, manipulating it for financial, political and cultural advantage, with the Afrikaner being sacrificed on the altars of expediency and self-interest.

This perception accorded certain sections of the English-language Press, assisted by linked sections of the overseas Press, a vital role in the "unholy alliance's" plan of campaign "A role mainly envisaged as being that of generating a politico-psychological climate favouring such a take-over."

This perception had burgeoned over the years and has been strengthened by the turn taken by international affair. There was talk of a "third war of independence" and of cloak and dagger alliances taking shape to overthrow South Africa.

Related to this broad perception was the question of ownership through shareholding of the two major English-language Press groups in South Africa, with people wanting to ascertain whether any covert

influence was being exerted by undisclosed parties with possibly sinister motives.

"As is the case with the perceptions regarding the Afrikaner 'civil religion', and the Broederbond, perceptions as ugly and enduring as these are extremely harmful and, if untrue, cannot be suffered to persist and must be urgently dispelled.

"This can only be done by forthright and sufficiently comprehensive statements of the facts by all who are

in the best position to do so. E. G. a full public statement disclosing the actual shareholding in, for example, the SAAN company, something which has as yet not been done."

Both the Afrikaner and the South African English should be ever mindful of perceptions pertaining to them and strive by conduct and utterance to correct them where mistaken and to mend their ways where correct so as to ensure vital decisions relating to South African being taken on the facts and sound evaluations.

"Perceptions as to the existence of otherwise of certain facts are facts in themselves and remain so despite such perceptions being mistaken, even to the extent of being completely far-fetched.

"In the field of politics, especially at the level of statecraft, such perceptions may exercise a most important influence, and for the sake of healthy socio-political development it is consequently imperative that important but seriously mistaken perceptions be corrected with all possible speed. — Sapa.

False Image

MEMBERS of the media had created a false image of "Press oppression and censorship" and had done South Africa a great disservice, the commission found.

The commission examines what it calls the "statutory smoke-screen" for which the Government was slated by critics on the alleged restrictive effect 100 laws were claimed to have on journalism.

This contention was claimed to be supported by the book "The Newspaperman's Guide to the Law" by Kelsey Stuart, and subsequent laws enacted during 1979 and 1980.

Many of the Acts referred to in this book

had, however, been repealed and a host of others quoted in no way restricted journalistic activity.

The commission could find only five Acts, namely the Internal Security Act, 1956, the Official Secrets Act, 1956, the Defence Act, 1957, and the Unlawful Organisations Act, 1960, that directly prohibited publication of matters specifically listed in the statutes without permission being obtained by the media.

"In total there are not more than 25 Acts relating to National Security matters that have a direct or indirect inhibiting effect on the media." — Sapa.

Lack of Expertise

IT IS abundantly clear that South African journalism lacks expertise and insight on reportorial level, the commission says.

The commission reached this conclusion from evidence submitted to it and from careful study of reporting on, for example, the commission's proceedings.

"This is a state of affairs which not only endangers the public's faith in the country's journalism but also results in such journalism not being able to serve the community as well as the circumstances demand."

The Commission says that no journalist could be expected to achieve the requisite qualifications without both a

sound personal philosophy and a mature conception of economic, cultural, and political history, including the current values, mores, fears and interests of those comprising the South African community of peoples," and in a more general sense, those of the global population as a whole." — Sapa.

Legislation Is Needed to Curb More Takeovers

CAPE TOWN. — The Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media found the growing tendency towards monopolisation in the media disconcerting and recommended that the Companies Act be amended to prevent further takeovers and to divest the Argus Company of its shareholdings in South African Associated Newspapers.

It also proposed, in the report tabled in Parliament, that shareholdings of major public companies be made public and that no one shareholder should hold more than one percent of the stock in a

public company and 10 percent in a private company.

The proposed legislation is contained in a supplementary report by the commission, aimed at giving effect to its main recommendations.

The proposed legislation would prohibit any person holding for himself or on behalf of another from a date three years after its enactment, more than one percent of the shares or the share capital of a public publishing company, or more than 10 percent in the case of a private publishing company.

Publishing companies would be prohibited from issuing or registering in the name of a

person shares in excess of the quantity he was permitted to hold in terms of the proposed legislation.

Within three months of the commencement of the legislation any person holding any shares of a publishing company in a fiduciary or representative capacity would have to notify the company of this and specify the person on whose behalf the shares were held.

Contravention of the provisions would constitute an offence subject to a fine of up to R5 000.

It is clear that "big business" with its tendency towards monopolies poses a grave threat to a truly free, independent and diversified

Press in South Africa.

This is the view of the Steyn Commission.

"There is undoubtedly a tendency towards concentration of ownership in the South African press which must be vigorously resisted and prevented in the interests of society."

The issue of shareholdings, nominee shareholders and the shareholders who control the newspaper groups, has been a bone of contention and a matter of some concern with the general public, the commission says.

"The commission believes there are good grounds to recommend that shareholding of newspapers should be spread across a wide spectrum of investors."

The Realities of Africa By-Passed

THE book *Render unto Kaiser* by journalists Barry Streek and Richard Wicksteed, is cited by the commission as containing all the elements of "hack journalism" — described as the vindictive component of the cluster of psycho-political symptoms constituting the "pariah syndrome".

The bias of radical Black and leftward White thinking in the book — a dossier on the Transkei — was painfully obvious, the report said.

"The negative is emphasised, the positive ignored and the realities of Africa, simply by-passed."

The report says that judging from a review published in the *Sowetan* newspaper — which is reproduced in the report — such a book is merely a symptom of ill will, not a contribution to a worthwhile Southern African future.

The report says a fashion which has captivated many a politician and cultural as well as spiritual leader — and many an agitator seeking to advance self-interest — was to seek to ostracise states or communities and brand them "pariahs".

This had, to a great degree, become the fashion as far as South Africa was concerned.

A striking epiphenomenon of the pariah fashion in politics was the accompanying "hack journalism" whereby media men sought to outdo each other in baying and snapping at the Pariah society and all who were seen as associated with it.

"Those same hack journalists are usually among the most vocal proponents of 'Press freedom', 'human rights', 'individual liberty' and 'social justice and fairness'."

"But in so harrying a team of non-political sportsmen touring another country at the invitation of a sporting body of that country, such journalists betray the values they profess to defend and demonstrate the self-serving duplicity and expediency of their standards."

"Such conduct is as contemptible as it is destructive of mass media integrity and credibility." — Sapa.

'Truly Black Press' Does Not Exist in South Africa

CAPE TOWN. — The establishment of a true Black Press in South Africa was not a matter for legislation and

should be left at this stage to private initiative, according to the commission.

"There is no truly Black Press in South Africa — certainly not in the sense of Black ownership or Black control."

The commission emphasised the need for a newspaper which could express the feelings and aspirations of Black opinions and perceptions, "especially the moderate majority".

It noted that newspapers, periodicals and magazines catering for the Black community were wholly owned or controlled by White newspaper groups and added that the number of full-time and part-time Black journalists was estimated at 255 of the total of 3 800 journalists countrywide.

Dilemma

English-language newspapers had pioneered the system of special editions and papers for Black readers and now faced a dilemma: On the one hand they were under pressure from their own Left wing to side more openly with the cause of the militant radical Blacks.

"On the other hand, Black journalists, organised in MWASA (Media Workers' Association of South Africa) demonstrate a radicalism in which they demand for the White Press to drop its sanctimonious mask of being champion of the underdog and expose its real face to the public."

The commission said the language used in MWASA's statement of intent was also that of Black Power in the United States, and of Black theology, interlarded with the semantics of the Black and Latin American "theologies of liberation".

Loyalty

Flowing from MWA-SA's Black consciousness premise was the corollary that the organisation expected Black journalists to give their first loyalty to their community and only then to their profession — to be Blacks first and journalists second.

"This 'temper' is so radical, and this Black approach to the purposes and ethics of journalism so different to that regarded as fundamental to the whole profession by 'orthodox Western liberal standards of journalism' that the ordinary Western (and liberal) approach would founder at the outset were any attempt made to apply such approach to what MWASA has so explicitly stated to be their values and their methods." — Sapa.

'Free Press' a Catch-Phrase

THE concept of "Press freedom" had become unduly sloganised in too many Press circles; the commission found.

While accepting the fundamentals of a free Press, it felt the concept "free Press" had become too sloganised.

"Freedom without responsibility is a hollow concept."

Had the essence and fundamental philosophy of the social responsibility theory been appreciated and applied, there would probably now have been less tension between Press and authorities.

"The conditions for the existence of such a free but responsible press are frankness, mutual respect and sincerity on both sides.

"The media are not without blame and the intentions and utterances of authorities and politicians are more often than not vague and sometimes also embarrassing.

"A Press that serves South Africa is not of necessity a servile or manipulated Press, but it must be a loyal Press, which in turn does not imply that those matters which need questioning and scrutinising should be avoided.

"Loyalty is also expressed in reflecting opposing views, for giving credit where it is justified and due, and criticising where necessary."

Generally, vagueness is reflected in criticisms of the Press and there is in society an unfortunate ignorance on

the operations of the media.

"Too often the Press in particular is simply a handy punchbag for deficiencies which lie elsewhere. Ill-advised, ill-considered and insensitive utterances by politicians, especially on matters affecting human relations, are often more damaging than media reporting.

"When a politician makes himself guilty of such utterances, particularly during parliamentary debates, the media can hardly be blamed for reporting and commenting on it.

"This reporting is, after all, part of their surveillance activity, which should, however, always be exercised in a balanced way." — Sapa.

No Room for Complacency

THERE is no room for complacency in South African journalism the Commission says.

"Indeed, there is an urgent need for soul-searching and incisive remedial action."

If, in prevailing South African circumstances:

- Any journalist is prepared to abandon professional journalistic standards at the expense of society's basic values and stability:

- Any journalistic faction is prepared to reinforce its demands by strike action that closes down newspapers for any period,

or

- The faith of readers in the objectivity of what they read is undermined because

some journalists prefer to be propagandists instead of purveyors of impartial news...

"Then journalism's function has to be questioned. Should this happen, newspapers could be reduced to propaganda sheets without any credibility whatsoever, and at the mercy of militants and activists who will not remain faithful to the traditions that have made our Press such a fine and impressive one.

Such a state of affairs cannot be tolerated in South Africa." — Sapa.

Tutu, Buthelezi Criticisms

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Feb 82 pp 3, 4, 6

[Text]

THE Steyn Commission's report was severely criticised by a number of prominent South Africans yesterday, including Bishop Desmond Tutu and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Bishop Tutu, secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said there was no need for the Eloff Commission to continue investigating his council because it has already been investigated by the Steyn Commission.

The Steyn Commission had submitted its report to Parliament in which it accused the SACC of encouraging the philosophy of Black consciousness and of supporting Black theology to create a revolution in South Africa.

About this Bishop Tutu said: "I am an exponent of Black theology and a firm believer in Black consciousness.

"Black theology is firmly biblical and I am ready to demonstrate this to anyone who is willing to listen."

Totally evil

Bishop Tutu said he would not stop denouncing apartheid as totally evil, unChristian and as vicious as communism and nazism, and he was prepared to demonstrate that he was speaking from a Biblical position.

If the Steyn commission disagreed with his views it should have recommended that the Bible should be banned

"We are accused of forming revolution," he said.

"For goodness sake when did this happen? Please provide the evidence because I will provide evidence that we have consistently preached fundamental change in South Africa by reasonably peaceful means."

He warned: "If you remove Tutu and Motlana you are going to have a revolution much quicker than you had expected."

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said it was ironic the Steyn commission had found there was no truly Black Press in South Africa, and had emphasised the need for a newspaper which could express the feelings and aspirations of Blacks, and especially what was termed "the moderate majority."

It was ironic because the Steyn commission was appointed by a Government which had systematically eroded Black civil rights and had suppressed organised black political opposition.

The acting president of the Black Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWA-SA) Mr Goba Ndhlovu, rejected the Steyn commission's finding that WASA was a front organisation as "completely false and baseless."

In a statement Mr Ndhlovu dismissed the

findings as an attempt to justify actions taken against MWASA members in the past, and actions the authorities intended to take in the future.

Proposed legislation from the Steyn commission dealing with newspaper share holdings could mean the end of many small newspapers, Mr Jon Beverley, Natal vice-president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, warned.

Citizen Reporter and Sapa

'Must Be Read to be Believed'

LEGISLATION prepared by the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media "must be read to be believed", the chairman of the Argus Group, Mr L E A Slater, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Slater also suggested that every South African read the commission's report in its entirety.

"We at Argus recommend that the report be read in its entirety by every literate adult living south of the Kunene and Limpopo rivers. All told, there are three volumes and, including the bibliography, they total 2 535 foolscap pages. To comment upon the report in detail is therefore obviously impossible."

Readers of the report would be struck by "the assumption that a wide selection of people who have the interests of South Africa at heart work for the SABC, the Afrikaans Press (except for the HNP-controlled *Die Afrikaaner*) and *The Citizen*, which is owned by Perskor," Mr Slater said.

On the other hand, practically all the rest of the newspaper fraternity "and particularly those in the Argus Company and SAAN" were supposedly manipulated on behalf of "some mysterious person or persons who, in the commission's view, apparently do not have the interests of South Africa at heart."

The assumptions were utterly false. "The denigrations of the motives and workings of the English-language Press have, of course, been fostered for over

30 years by politicians for the benefit of the ruling party.

"The Argus Company has a long record of reputable operations, unsullied by any taint of dishonesty in its business dealings. Its newspapers, despite everything, are so valued and needed in the community they serve that they heavily out-sell their direct competitors in the major cities of South Africa," he said.

Mr Slater said it was "highly significant that Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Industries and Commerce, said in the House of Assembly on August 28, 1961: 'With the information available to us, there is no reason to suspect misuse of economic power as a result of the existing structure in the Press.'"

"Since South Africa practised collective Cabinet responsibility, Dr De Villiers' statement, made while the Steyn Commission was in session and not repudiated by his colleagues, presumably expressed the Government's views at the time."

The Minister's statement — and other statements in the same vein by people who knew and understood the media — had "failed to deter the five commissioners from coming to the opposite conclusion".

That was why it was essential for people to read every word of the report and make up their own mind.

— Sap.

'Total Onslaught Against SA'

Proved by the Steyn Inquiry

THE report of the Steyn Commission into the mass media had provided irrefutable proof of the total onslaught being waged against South Africa, the Prime Minister said.

This was something he had warned against year after year, both as Minister of Defence and now as Prime Minister.

"The Steyn Commission has now confirmed this," he said.

The official Opposition had for years referred in a disparaging way to this onslaught.

The PFP's attitude, strangely enough, corresponded with that of the *Herstigte Nasionale Party*.

"The fact is that people do not want to acknowledge this onslaught because, if they did, they would have to get their priorities right."

The fact remained, he said, that Soviet Russia had identified South Africa as a target area and wished to use the Republic, because of its strategic position and mineral wealth, to reach her aim of world domination.

In its efforts, Russia was using the Black Consciousness movement in South Africa, whose members felt they were being suppressed.

In its efforts to achieve social and economic emancipation, the movement was often assisted in a reckless way by certain media which did not want to know about the struggle being waged.

"Soviet Russia is making full use of the Black Power movement to achieve world domination."

Argus-Saan Monopoly

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Argus-Saan"]

[Text] WE AGREE with the Steyn Commission's recommendations that the Argus-Saan monopoly should be broken up.

Not because we want Government interference in the free working of the Press, but because there is no free English-language Press when Argus-Saan controls more than 87 percent of it.

In other words, whereas the Steyn Commission's recommendations for a statutory council and register of journalists strike at that freedom, the recommendation on Argus-Saan will go a long way towards restoring freedom in the English-language Press.

Let's face it, when one combine has such a stranglehold on a section of the Press, we are in danger of being subjected to the very thought control that the newspapers fear when it comes to Government control.

Thought control because all the newspapers in this combine support the Progressive Federal Party and are completely opposed to the Government.

The fact that there is no independence among these newspapers, that they belong through cross-holdings to one group (and are effectively controlled by one financial source) makes for a sameness of approach, a lack of diversity of ideas, a tendency to regard themselves as the English Press Establishment which has a right to determine the norms and loyalties of the English-speakers.

The result of having such a combine also affects the freedom of employment of journalists, who cannot afford to fall foul of the one group for fear that it will affect their chances of being employed by the other.

There is also a tendency to introduce conformity in conditions of employment and salaries, which takes the competitive edge off the market.

Such a monopoly also denies readers freedom to obtain a variety of views and opinions by having newspapers in their language which take differing and opposing viewpoints (in case you say, "Oh, but there is The Citizen to fill the gap",

we should remind you that we do not circulate throughout the country and many English-speakers can only obtain Argus-Saan newspapers, for example, in the Cape).

Before Argus-Saan apologists tell us that all Afrikaans newspapers support the National Party, we should point out that there is massive competition between Nasionale Pers, in the Cape, and Perskor, in the Transvaal, to the point that the one is suing the other in a case without precedent.

The Editor of the Star, in a front-page editorial yesterday, gives qualified support to what he describes as a recommendation to break up "the economic strength of the privately owned media"

He writes: "Our private view is that the Steyn Commission does the community a service by demanding severance of Argus-Saan links.

He adds:

"There is a possibility that the strongly anti-private enterprise laws suggested by the commission may not merely 'kill the Press giants', but kill all effective newspapers and quality journalism in this country."

That is nonsensical. Newspapers in a competitive environment can only improve, as is shown by the fierce battle in the Afrikaans morning market.

We think not only the Argus-Saan combine should be dismembered, but this should also be done to the Argus-Caxton combine, which controls most of the country's suburban, or knock-and-drop, newspapers.

What we are not so happy about is the proposal that no one be allowed to own more than 1 percent of the shares or share capital of public publishing companies, or 10 percent of private publishing companies.

This is far too drastic. The breaking up of Argus-Saan, and measures to ensure that powerful financial interests do not effectively control any Press giants, should not be too difficult to devise in a more acceptable way.

To sum up:
Freedom means diversity as well as choice.
The sooner we have that, the better the
freedom of the Press in general can be
defended.

NPU Rejects Register

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] THE Newspaper Press Union executive council yesterday rejected outright the proposed register of journalists and certain provisions regarding ownership proposed by the Steyn Commission.

In a statement issued in Johannesburg the president of the NPU, Mr P W McLean, said the NPU expressed its deep concern at many of the conclusions and recommendations of the Steyn Commission.

"The NPU unanimously rejects outright the proposed register of journalists and certain provisions regarding ownership.

"However, it welcomes the Prime Minister's statement in the House on February 1 that the Government wished to hold discussions with the Newspaper Press Union.

"In particular it is pleased by his announcement that the Government is not committed to the Steyn Commission proposals or legislation which would professionalise journalism, as the commission put it, and cause shareholders in newspaper companies to reduce their holdings.

"It is also pleased that the Government has taken note of the comments of the commission regarding their handling of news re-

leases and will be looking into ways to improve matters.

"For its part the NPU has appointed a committee comprising representatives of the NPU and the conference of editors to analyse the commission's report.

"This committee is prepared to meet the Government to discuss the matters highlighted by the Steyn report at any time.

"The members of the committee are: Mr P W McLean, president NPU, Mr D P de Villiers, Nasionale Pers, Mr E W Opperman, Persker, Mr H W Miller, Argus Printing and Publishing Company, Mr C H Kinsley, SAAN, Mr S

Hoogenboom, chairman NPU provincial press division, Mr H Tyson, editor The Star, Mr A T Myburgh, editor Sunday Times, Mr T Veslee, editor Beeld, Mr E Linington, editor SAPA, and Mr H Pakendorf, editor Die Vaderland."

Meantime, in London The Guardian (liberal) said in an editorial that the report of the Steyn Commission "contains the most damaging proposals of the future of the Press which the country has yet seen.

"Any claim that it (the Government) is concerned with Press freedom rather than a narrow-minded concept of

Whites-only national security looks weak when one sees its suggestion that the old 'department of information' should be revived.

"This, it may be remembered, was the department which produced 'Muldergate'."

The Daily Mail (conservative) in an editorial on the same subject said: "We deplore South Africa's latest intended lurch towards repression. And we say this to that country's tunnel-visioned rulers: The more effectively you gag your critics at home, the more speechless you will render your few remaining apologists in the West." — Sage-A.P.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Not Worth It"]

[Text] **THERE'S** not much that the rest of the world accepts about South Africa.

It's racial policies are abhorred. Its sportsmen are boycotted and blacklisted. Many of its cultural and professional bodies are barred from international organisations. Top entertainers bow to pressure and do not come here. Our isolation grows.

But one thing certainly gains approval — and that is its relatively free and critical Press.

Not that journalists here believe we have the kind of free Press we should have. There are too many laws and restrictions to enable us to give our Press a top rating for freedom.

Nevertheless, compared with Black African and other Third World countries, as well as communist States, we do not have direct interference by the Government with the Press, nor do we have statutory Press controls.

So countries overseas are able to say, "Well, it can't be too bad in South Africa if newspapers can still function freely, criticising the Government without fear of reprisals, exposing scandals, giving voice to the aspirations of the oppressed and the non-privileged, propounding viewpoints and propagating policies that are anathema to the country's rulers."

It's a nice image to have, for it shows that South Africa is not the totalitarian country many of its critics make it out to be. After all, which country that is a communist, or Marxist, or one-party, or fascist, thought-controlled, oppressed land would tolerate an outspoken Press like South Africa has.

Now the Steyn commission on the media has come out with its proposals for a statutory Press Council on which the Government will be represented, with journalists going on to a register from which they may be scrapped for reasons other than unprofessional conduct.

Overnight South Africa gets blasted in every country overseas that previously accepted that, by having a free Press, South Africa is not as bad as it is made out to be.

Overnight, friends have been alienated.

Overnight, we have raised the spectre of a controlled press.

The International Press Institute, an organisation of nearly 2000 newspaper, radio and TV editors, says the changes recommended by the Steyn commission would "make South Africa's Press into a Government-controlled medium."

"The compulsory registration of journalists on a Government-created register and the creation of a tribunal which could discipline journalists would make a mockery of your Government's claim to have a free Press."

The Reagan administration has warned that the US "strongly resists" any action to limit the free flow of communications.

Senator Charles Percy, Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has signed a letter of concern to the South African Ambassador, saying that the commission's recommendations would erode support in the US for the policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa.

The Conservative Daily Telegraph, London, which has always had a good word for South Africa, says the "proposed laws would play into the hands of South Africa's enemies and would inhibit even friendly reporting of its problems".

Most of South Africa's editors have rejected a statutory Press Council and register of journalists and the Newspaper Press Union, the proprietors' organisation, has "rejected outright the proposed register of journalists and certain provisions regarding ownership."

The Government has announced that it is not committed to the commission's proposed legislation.

We hope that, after discussions with the NPU, the Government will allow the Press to put its own "house in order" (a popular phrase in Government circles) without legislation being introduced.

It simply wouldn't be worthwhile placing South Africa completely beyond the pale, with the last of our friends so outraged that they reject us, for the sake of controlling a Press which, with all its faults, is still one of this country's saving graces.

INKATHA OFFICIAL DEFENDS BUTHELEZI

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Jan 82 p 5

[Letters to the Editor Column: "Buthelezi Answers All Criticism"]

[Text] DEARSIR — I would be most grateful if you would publish this letter in order to correct many errors of judgment and to draw attention to many things which are blatantly untrue in Sam Mabe's article on Chief Buthelezi. It is indeed a great pity for all of us that the Transvaal's only newspaper for blacks has such abysmally low standards of journalism and editorial judgment. Nowhere else in the world would a newspaper owned by a multi-million rand company be permitted to publish such bigoted and factually misleading reports.

The article as a whole is in bad taste and amounts to a deliberate attempt to besmirch the Chief's name. What makes your paper's attitude so very unacceptable is that nowhere in the history of the country has there been a black leader with such solid grass roots support. Inkatha's membership of over 360 000 is very dominantly made up of peasants and workers. Does your newspaper despise these ordinary people? Is that why you permit slander to be splashed across your pages?

This article is not journalism. I would really be most grateful if you could allow me to make the following points.

The reporter did not do sufficient background research. Falsehoods are presented as facts and half-truths as whole truths. Let me illustrate. The article, for example, states that at the funeral of Robert Sobukwe the anger of the youth was uncontrollable. The facts of the matter are that the so-called anger was pre-arranged in Johannesburg and was carefully orchestrated. No black of any decency would use the solemn occasion of a funeral as a stage for contrived and manipulated anger over something which had nothing to do with the death of whoever is being buried. Chief

Buthelezi did not have to go. He went because he was in the end persuaded that the feelings of the bereaved were outraged by the behaviour of some callous youth.

Chief Buthelezi has never boasted about the fact that he is the only leader who talks openly with the ANC mission in exile. This is a scurrilous statement. The Chief has done more than any other black to open the political debate. Historical analysis will one day show how his courage paved the way for open debate about banned people and organisations.

It is entirely wrong to say the Chief did not support the Free Mandela Campaign. The Chief was the first black to make top level representations to have Mandela freed. He has made these pleas repeatedly. He was never asked to participate because had he done so the many hundreds of thousands of signatures which would have been collected would have shamed the puny effort of the organisers.

It is a blatant untruth that Chief Buthelezi formed imps to use against students.

It is a fact that the ANC leadership in the country urged Chief Buthelezi to honour his traditional leadership role. It is a fact that he led a campaign against homeland institutions. It is a fact that the area in which he could act as a Chief, ie Natal, was the only area in South Africa on which Pretoria had to force homeland institutions. Sam Mabe does not know the history of the struggle sufficiently well. It is a fact that a lot of hard persuasion had to precede his agreement to serve as a leader within these imposed institutions. It is a fact that he was the only leader the people trusted sufficiently to serve them without betraying them. These are not questions of belief. They are the facts of the matter.

The Chief has never accused the ANC mission in exile of plotting to assassinate him, nor has he accused the South African Government of working to do so. He simply drew attention to the fact that the Security Police said that the ANC intended to assassinate him and that the ANC mission in exile said that the South African Government wanted to assassinate him.

The student body did not demonstrate against him at the University of Zululand. A handful of students were organised to insult him when the University awarded him an honorary doctorate.

Indian students did not demonstrate against him and he did not threaten them with a repeat of the 1949 riots. This gross misrepresentation of the facts were corrected in Natal newspapers. Why does Mr Mabe perpetuate a falsehood? Or is it that he did not bother to check the facts?

The distorted facts are bad enough. What is even worse is the verbal sleight of hand and the use of innuendo and the deliberately created atmosphere of distrust which is woven around the distorted facts.

The Chief is labelled a Bantustan leader. Mr Mabe knows he is a traditional leader and a national leader whose constituency cuts across all ethnic groups and includes substantial, white, Indian and coloured support.

The thought is thrown out that the Chief is in the news because he is controversial. What sheer nonsense. Every relevant politician in the world is supported by some and attacked by others. A journalist worth his salt would treat Chief Buthelezi's position analytically, setting out the pros and cons of his position. The Chief's political opponents are free to attack him. The position is probably that the Chief's opponents have no platform to stand on, so that they have to conspire with black journalists such as Mr Mabe in order to say something. If this were indeed the case it would be very unprofessional to say the least.

A great point is made of the fact that Chief Buthelezi answers all criticism. As this letter clearly shows, the low ebb that professional journalism in this country has reached necessitates urgent correction. Our struggle for liberation is not served by distorting facts. Chief Buthelezi owes it to all of us to see to it that the political process is clearly spelt out to us all.

OSCAR D DHLOMO
Secretary-General: Inkatha Ulundi.

CSO: 4700/656

EFFORT TO MOBILIZE BLACKS ADVOCATED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Jan 82 p 6

["From the Frontline Column" by Denis Beckett: "Why Can't Blacks Get It Together?"]

[Text] I SEE from the letters column that some people have been getting a little agitated about things I was saying before the Christmas break. It happens outside the letters column too, in the form of people phoning and taking me to task.

One thing that interests me about this is that so many people seem to feel apologetic about criticising what I've said. But I don't understand why they should feel apologetic — what's wrong with a little healthy debate? After all, the whole object of the exercise is to stimulate some constructive debate, which as I have said before seems to be rather too scarce a feature of modern South African life.

Still, I am nothing if not a peaceful guy. So today instead of putting forward some contentious proposition, I only want to ask a question. This is a sincere question and a real one. I am not trying to be smart, only to get an answer, and I would be obliged if someone would give me one.

The question is this: How come there seems to be so little real effort by blacks to mobilise black energies?

Before amplifying on this question, let me offer a little background. I've just been reading a most interesting book — The White Tribe of Africa, an expanded version of a British TV programme of the same name (which, unfortunately, we can hardly expect to see on SABC, given the SABC's drastic lack of savvy).

As its name implies, The White Tribe of Africa deals with the Afrikaners, and among other things it says plenty about the discrimination against Afrikaners which applied not so long ago in South Africa's history. Afrikaans schoolkids were made to wear

placards saying "I am a donkey" if they were caught speaking Afrikaans; they couldn't get jobs, and so on.

That part of the book certainly gives me, for one, a much stronger sense of the effect of past injustices against Afrikaners than I had had before.

It then goes on to lament the fact that having acquired power the Afrikaners are hardly exactly using it with great wisdom, and it leaves the thought that once blacks finally acquire power they are all too likely to use it the same way — imposing injustices on everyone else and glorying in their new role as cocks-of-the-roost, refusing to recognise that revenge and overcompensation are great breeding-grounds for the seeds of destruction. Until we can break out of the sad cycle of sectional triumphs and defeats, none of us are really going to get anywhere.

Be that as it may, one point that The White Tribe makes very forcefully is that the Afrikaner route from underdog to top dog was created by Afrikaner-mobilisation.

Look at the facts. Around 40 years ago, the economic relationship between Afrikaner and Engelsman was around the same as the relationship between black and white now. The Afrikaners were poor and the English were rich — and they were not only rich, but they thought of themselves as somehow genetically superior.

Today, it's changed. No longer is the world of commerce and business the preserve of the Engelsman. No longer does the Afrikaner find that doors are closed to him. No longer is the one lot sitting at the top of the pile and the other lot below.

Why?

Well, one reason is that Afrikanerdom gained control of government, with all the — undoubtedly excessive — benefits that implied. To be sure, that is a very major factor, and it ruined any possibility of making an effective comparison with the prospects facing blacks now, since the harsh fact of the matter is that blacks are not going to acquire control of the Government for a long time to come.

But there was another factor — and here a comparison **can** be made. It is that the Afrikaners buckled down to it and started getting organised. In particular they organised Afrikaner capital. They set up things like the Reddingsdaadbond, Santam, Sanlam, Volkskas. . . They got Afrikaans money congregating in Afrikaans hands, and then started using that money to build a power base.

That is what really got them moving. And the question is: Why isn't it happening among blacks?

I can think of a number of possible answers. Such as, that there is too much jealousy and disorganisation among blacks (although surely there was the same thing among Afrikaners — it's just that the blinkers of history have forgotten them); or that every black effort gets banned (which is fair — the Afrikaners certainly had a much easier time of it, but that surely can't be the whole answer); or that the great good fortune of the Afrikaners was that they didn't have a whole gang of nitwit foreigners trying to pump money into everything that moved — so that they really had to do things for themselves and acquire all the strengths this experience led to.

I cannot in my own mind understand quite why there is so much apparent inability among blacks to make use of their own vast collective economic power to start forging advances for themselves.

Let no-one understand by this that I am arguing for a new form of racism — rather that I would like to see black/white relationships evened out in the same way Afrikaans/English ones have, and I am at a loss to explain why there seems to be so little black effort to do it.

Can anyone enlighten me? I would be grateful to know.

CSO: 4700/656

BISHOP TUTU ESCORTED OUT OF VENDA

Reverend Storey, Companion

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] THE president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Peter Storey, denied yesterday that he and Bishop Desmond Tutu had been refused entry into Venda, but confirmed that they were escorted out of the country by security police, whom he described as "generally aggressive and unpleasant".

The Rev Storey said he and Bishop Tutu were "messed around" at the border for half an hour before being allowed to leave. Seven or eight security policemen, some in uniforms with rifles — others in plain clothes — insisted on searching through the Rev Storey's documents and refused to allow the two clergymen to leave until they had produced their identification, which the policemen had already seen. They refused to answer any questions put to them.

Bishop Tutu and the Rev Storey had gone to Venda after meeting with Lutheran clergymen in Pietersburg. They planned to visit the retiring Lutheran bishop in the capital and give their regards

to the newly-elected bishop.

"We were allowed through the Venda border without any trouble at all," said the Rev Storey.

Cordial

After visiting the Lutheran bishops the two clergymen went to the police station in the capital to ask permission to visit a Lutheran priest and dean who were imprisoned there.

"We were cordially received by a captain there and we delivered our request to him. He said he would have to check with the security police and then, strangely, he spoke to a Mr Neethling over the phone in Afrikaans. After a while the second-in-command of the Venda police force telephoned the station to say that our request had been refused, we were to leave Venda immediately and we would be escorted to the border."

Two cars, one in front and one at the back, escorted the clergymen to the border.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Feb 82 p 11

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text]

AFTER being kicked out of Venda at the weekend, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has decided not to go back there ever again.

"Something evil is brooding there," he said at a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, "and I do not intend going back there."

Bishop Tutu and the president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey, started their visit to the Diocese of Bishop Seroate at Seshogo last Friday.

According to Bishop Tutu, they encountered very few roadblocks when they entered Venda.

"In fact, we encountered only one roadblock all the way from Pietersburg to Thohoyandou."

"The policemen casually waved at us to stop and one of them came over to search our car. At no time were we asked for identity documents, nor did he search our cases."

Friendly

Bishop Tutu described their roadblock encounter as "very friendly." "Nobody told us we were entering Venda illegally," he said.

He described the duty officer at the Thohoyandou police station as courteous when they

asked to see the detained Lutheran pastors.

They were told the people they wanted to see were not being kept in the local cells. "We were not even asking for their release at that stage," Bishop Tutu said. "We asked to be allowed to say prayers with them."

Soon thereafter, a Captain Rabada arrived who told them that their request could only

be granted by higher authority. "He was very polite and friendly, and made a few telephone calls to see if we would be granted permission."

Refused

"It appeared interesting that the first call he made was to their security police where he spoke to a Mr Neethling in Afrikaans, and after a while a call came through. Capt. Rabada told us that the second-in-command of the Venda National Force, a Colonel Leshi, not only refused us permission to see the detainees, but that we were to leave Venda — immediately with an escort — to the border."

According to Bishop Tutu, they were being "sandwiched" between two Venda National Force vehicles and were told that they would not be allowed to stop until they were safely across the border.

On their way to the border, they were flag-

ged down at a roadblock and asked to get out. They were surrounded by about eight men. They were "obstreperous and unpleasant," and demanded identity documents from Bishop Tutu and Mr Storey.

Passport

"They knew I had no passport as the South African Government had withdrawn mine. I told them I did not carry identification papers in my own country," Bishop Tutu said. "They told me that Venda was not my country, but 'another' country."

Mr Storey apparently produced his passport and said that he would vow for Bishop Tutu, but they rejected his request. They eventually accepted Bishop Tutu's Barclaycard as sufficient identification.

Bishop Tutu is not surprised at the "evil" he found in Venda. "Apartheid, a totally evil and vicious system, cannot produce anything good."

"In three of the four so-called independent Bantustans their pres-

ent rulers came to power aided and abetted by South Africa through detaining and harassing the opposition.

Outlawed

"The authentic opposition of the Blacks has been outlawed through the banning of the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress when they were in favour of peaceful change."

He accused the National Government of "spawning" evil and suffering in the Republic, and said that all those who opposed apartheid were likely to get it "in the neck at some point."

"I want to tell Mr P W Botha that he must be careful what he and his Government attempt to do in the universe of God," he said.

"They must not think that they are God, that they are omnipotent. Nero thought so, Mussolini thought so, Hitler thought so, Amin thought so, Bokassa thought so, Ian Smith thought so," he said.

"And where are they today?"

'CITIZEN' CIRCULATION FIGURES GIVEN, 'MAIL' FIGURES DISPUTED

Biggest Growth

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] THE CITIZEN has shown the biggest growth of any general circulation newspaper in South Africa.

It went up, in Monday-to-Friday sales in the second half of 1981, by 4 218 copies a day compared with the previous six months.

Its average of 65 051 brings it to within 3 000 sales of Beeld, the Afrikaans daily newspaper which has been in the market longer than The Citizen and which at one time boasted it was the fastest-growing daily in the market.

In fact, the fastest-growing newspaper is The Citizen, which has jumped by 20 390 sales a day since July-December 1979, when its circulation averaged 44 661.

Beeld, by comparison, went up by 1 766 to 67 963.

The Citizen's Saturday edition has also gone up — from 53 360 to 54 660 — an increase of 1 300 (in July-December 1979 the Saturday figure was 42 136).

The battle between The Citizen and its chief rival, The Rand Daily Mail, also shows interesting developments.

The Citizen had a 7 278 turnaround in the last six

months of last year compared with the Mail.

Whereas The Citizen went up by 4 218, the Mail dropped by 3 040.

Significantly, the Mail's circulation of 106 750, compared with 109 819 in the previous six months, was not broken down into general sales and sales of the Mail's "black" "Extra".

Media people are asking why the Mail did not give this breakdown, as it did for the previous six months, when the "Extra" edition sold 49 062 copies.

The assumption is that the Mail, which has been losing White readers, has lost even more — and is thus becoming Blacker, hence its decision not to disclose its "Extra" sales for the last six months.

Also significant is the fact that The Citizen's figures for the last three months of 1981 were 67 077 in October, 68 793 in November and 68 044 in December, whereas the Mail in the corresponding three months fluctuated from 106 834 in October to 116 162 in November to a low of 101 284 in December.

This shows The Citizen is still on the up and

up — and the Mail is taking a tumble.

Because of The Citizen's incursions into the Mail's readership (it now has more White readers than the Mail), circulation and advertising revenue, the Mail has been in a continuing crisis.

In eight months it has had three editors — Mr Allister Sparks, who was dismissed; Mr Tertius Myburgh, who edited both the Sunday Times and the Mail, at the same time, but has now been divested of the Mail editorial chair and edits only the times, and Mr Rex Gibson, who has just been appointed.

In reporting the latest change in editor, The Star said that according to senior sources at South African Associated

Newspapers, (which owns the Mail), the board considered a number of options ranging from closure of the Mail to massive injection of funds to boost it. Both of these more radical options were rejected by the board.

Meanwhile, the Mail's crisis continues.

The latest Audit Bureau of Circulation figures also show that whereas The Citizen went up splendidly in July to December, 1981,

most other papers either were static or dropped in sales.

Those which fell included the Star, which dropped by 4 685 to 168 511; the Burger which fell by 1 147 to 68 641; the Cape Times by 609 to 63 486; the Argus by 1 857 to 90 843,

and the Transvaal by 1 833 to 44 109.

Newspapers which went up, but not anything to the extent that The Citizen did, included Beeld (by 1 766), the Evening Post (by 822), the Daily News (by 1 503), and the Vaderland (by 789).

The Sunday papers lost circulation. The Sunday Times dropped by 5 127 copies as week

to 464 969, the Sunday Express by 4 680 to 86 758, Rapport by 5 067 to 407 215, and the Sunday Tribune by 687 to 125 120.

● As the ABC figures shows, The Citizen is the brightest, best and fastest growing newspaper in the South African general market.

'MAIL's' Charges 'False'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Feb 82 pp 1, 2, 3, 4

[Text]

THE Rand Daily Mail yesterday falsely accused the Steyn Commission of using "false Citizen figures" to suggest that South African newspaper readers had rejected "radicalism" and "undue negativism".

In fact, the commission used figures which have been accepted by the Audit Bureau of Circulation and are in no way "false".

The untrue accusation by the Mail, which was used to

attack the commission and at the same time smear The Citizen, appeared on Page One under the heading "False Citizen figures used in probe".

The Mail said "the commission report contrasted a Citizen circulation increase of over 16 percent between January and June 1980 with an 'abnormal' drop in mainly anti-Government newspapers.

"And it said this and subsequent Citizen increases showed that 'the people wished to travel on the road of moderation'."

The Mail said the commission compared The Citizen's sales with "an 18.4 percent Rand Daily Mail drop to 107 700 during the second half of 1980."

But it added that the January to June 1980 circulation figures of The Citizen were the subject of a circulation scandal later that year, the

Citizen's daily figures having been falsely increased by 6 599.

What it did not say — and it could have confirmed this by referring to its files — was that after the disclosure of the circulation irregularities, which were carried out by people not in The Citizen's employ, the newspaper re-submitted net sales certificates which were accepted by the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

It was these figures which the commission quoted in its report.

The commission gave ABC figures for a list of dailies, saying: "The statistical average circulation drop for the period July/December 1980 compared to January/June 1980 is 6,355 percent.

"Accepting and discounting the price increases and accepting the Tofflerian theory of 'de-massification', it is still obviously noticeable that newspapers promoting immoderate views have suffered the greatest circulation drop.

"In the case of the Rand Daily Mail, additional allowance should be made for its higher than average price increase."

It then gave this table:

Circulation drop in %			
Rand Daily Mail	18.6%	(previous half-year	—18.3%)
Natal Mercury	11.1%		12.1%
Pretoria News	10.9%		7.7%
The Star	10.3%		3.2%
Cape Times	10.2%		6.2%
Argus	8.2%		1.3%

The commission goes on to say that the history of The Citizen appears to be a vital one in understanding why certain dailies suffered such an abnormally large circulation drop.

Citizen circulation		% change	
Jan/Jun 1980	45 080	+7,241	+16.06%
Jul/Dec 1980	52 321		
Jan/March 1981	60 061	+8,340	+15.94%

"The Citizen costs only 15c. It is a newspaper preaching the way of moderation. Is the abnormal circulation drop in the mainly anti-Government Press not demonstrative of the rejection of radicalism and undue negativism by the South African newspaper reader? Is it not a clear indication that the people wish to travel on the road of moderation in future? We believe this to be the case."

Footnote: Latest figures show the Rand Daily Mail has dropped from 100 819 in the first six months of last year to 106 730 in the second half.

By comparison, The Citizen has increased its sales from 60 833 to 65 651 in the corresponding periods — and since July-December 1979 its sales have jumped by 20 300 copies a day.

CSO: 4700/654

NEW WARNING ON SWAPO MURDERERS ISSUED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] **COUNTRIES** that offered refuge to "Swapo murderers" had to bear the consequences of their own actions, a Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

He was commenting on a report by a fact-finding mission of the European Economic Community that South African armed forces were involved in more than 2 000 operations inside Angola last year.

The report, published in Salisbury yesterday, said Angola had told EEC officials that the South African Air Force alone had carried out 100 bombing raids in 1981.

In addition, there had been at least 1 617 reconnaissance flights, 50 aerial strafings, 53 troop landings by helicopter and four parachute drops, as well as a large number of ground attacks, reconnaissance missions, bombardments and mine-laying operations.

The delegation had also been told by Swapo that there was a "constant South African military presence" in

Angola, and had been advised by the Angolan authorities not to travel too far into the southern province of Cunene because of the SA forces' "effective control of much of the area".

The report said Angola had estimated at-

tacks by South African forces between 1975 and 1980 had caused nearly R7 000-million in damage and displaced 13 000 people.

The SADF spokesman declined to comment on the EEC claims, but said the SADF had stated repeatedly that its cross-the-border operations were aimed at "Russia's surrogate force, Swapo, and Swapo alone".

Swapo used base facilities offered to it by Russian allies such as Angola, from where it murdered, raped, robbed and terrorised innocent and unarmed SWA citizens and "thereby carried out the Russian plot to destabilise the subcontinent".

The SADF was re-

sponsible for the safety of SWA citizens and would "seek, find and destroy Swapo terrorist wherever they may be hiding.

"Countries that offer refuge to these murderers, in spite of numerous warnings not to do so, have to bear the consequences of their own actions," the spokesman said. — Sapa.

COUP TRIAL TO START ON MARCH 10

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 82 p 7

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text] DURBAN. The trial of 45 men, allegedly involved in the abortive coup in the Seychelles late last year, now seems certain to get under way on March 10 in the historic Supreme Court, College Road Pietermaritzburg.

A spokesman for a group of attorneys representing 18 of the men said in Durban yesterday that it had now been decided not to make an application to the Supreme Court to have the trial started later in the year.

When the men originally appeared in the Durban Magistrate's Court on January 18, two attorneys present at the hearing complained to the Magistrate, Mr Bill Hyland, that they felt the date of March 10 was too soon to start the trial. They said that the date would not allow them enough time to brief senior counsel, who are defending the men.

The spokesman for the firm of attorneys defending the 18 men,

said that although no application would be made to the Supreme Court for a delay in the start of the trial, it might be necessary to ask for an adjournment in the trial once it began to allow senior counsel to have more time to study the charges against the men.

Work has already begun on altering the court in College Road for the trial. The case, which is expected to last for at least four weeks, has already attracted the attention of the world press and the spectators gallery is also likely to be filled every day.

CSC: 4700/355

BISHOPS CONDEMN DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] No person should be deprived of freedom without good reason, established in open court under conditions conducive to a fair trial, the Southern African Catholic Bishops' conference said in a message to the "Detainees; Parents Support Committee," a copy of which was released yesterday:

"When the rule of law has to be scrapped in favour of detention without trial, it is an ominous sign that something is wrong with the law: that the law is not providing for the welfare of the community and the common good of all the citizens," said the Bishops, who met this week in Pretoria.

The message, signed by Archbishop Denis Hurley, said the human instinct for justice was among the deepest and strongest and noted: "Where justice is not done, people react."

Said the Bishops: "They complain, they criticise, they protest, they exert whatever pressure they can, and as history testifies only

too vividly, they often break out into violence.

"Those on the other side see it as treason."

The Bishops deplored the fact that detention without trial "has become a commonplace social and political life" in South Africa, and they described it as "a serious derogation from the rule of law." They expressed their solidarity with the Detainees' Parents Support Committee and assured "all who suffer in the present wave of detentions, who have suffered in

the past, and are likely to suffer in the future," of their sympathy.

"We express our support for your endeavours, your struggle for the rule of law, and pray that the day may not be too far distant when the rule of law may be held in high honour in our country, and law may fulfil its functions as the protector of the freedom and rights of all citizens," said the message.

A separate statement expressed the grave concern of the

Bishops' conference at the detention without trial of their Development Field Worker, Mr Alexander Mbatha, and wife Khosi. This was conveyed to the Minister of Police by two representatives of the Bishops' conference at a meeting last year.

The Minister "emphatically ruled out" any possibility of truth in "the persistent rumours of maltreatment, even torture of the Mbathas" to which the Bishops' referred. The Minister agreed to allow visits to the Mbathas —

"by then it was known that Mrs Mbatha was being treated in the Johannesburg Hospital under the fictitious name of 'Mrs Brown', in a section labelled 'Infectious Diseases' for cardiac trouble," the Bishops stated.

Archbishop J Fitzgerald was allowed to see Mr and Mrs Mbatha separately, for a maximum of 10 minutes at each visit, and reported he "had no impression of maltreatment to the Mbathas."

Security police were

present throughout and recorded the conversation which the Archbishop was told "should not include the reason for the detention."

"The security police will be the first to admit that their presence never seems to favour lively and happy exchange of conversation," the Archbishop commented.

Archbishop Fitzgerald reported that prolonged detention was "weighing rather heavily" on the Mbathas. — Sapa.

DISSATISFIED POLISH SEAMEN GIVEN NEW JOBS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Feb 82 p 8

[Article by Kay Turvey]

[Text] **THE SEVEN** Polish seamen who left Iscor last month because they were dissatisfied with their accommodation, have obtained alternative employment and still wish to remain in South Africa.

Mr Chirs Joubert, the Western Transvaal representative for the Department of Internal Affairs, described the Poles' walkout as, a "storm in a teacup."

"We could not locate any problem and there is no evidence to show the men refused to attend Afrikaans language classes."

"It appears to have been simply a communications problem, as the men speak very little English."

Mr Joubert said there had been considerable demand for the services of the men, as all of them were highly qualified.

Four of the Poles left for Saldanha yesterday afternoon. They were to return to the sea, working on fishing trawlers for Sea Harvest.

Another two have been employed by the Johannesburg municipality,

where they will be working in technical fields.

One of the seamen will be joining a South African transformer company.

Mr Joubert said there had been no problem in finding the men jobs.

NINE DETAINED AFTER ZIMBABWE VISIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] CAPE TOWN. —Nine Capetonians who recently visited Zimbabwe have been detained during the past few weeks.

Seven of the nine were seen in Zimbabwe shortly before their detention by Mrs Marieta Claims of Mitchell's Plain.

Mrs Claims and her husband Charles, a textile worker, were detained together with their two children on January 8 in Mafikeng after returning from a holiday in Zimbabwe.

The two children were subsequently released from detention on January 22. Mr Claims is still being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

She said at the weekend that while in Zimbabwe she and her husband had met Mr Frank Anthony, a former high school teacher who served six years on Robben Island, Mr Roger Galant, Mr Julian Sauls, Mr Benjamin Julius and Mr Lionel Scholtz, all students at the University of the

Western Cape, Mr Johannes Mannell, a student at the Bellville Technikon and Mr Frederick Thomas Hendricks, a Mitchell's Plain teacher.

The seven men have since been detained, Mr Anthony under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, and the others under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. Their detentions have been confirmed by Security Police.

Asked at the weekend for comment on reports that the people had been detained after visiting Zimbabwe, Brigadier Hennie Kotze, chief of Security Police in the Western Cape, said the matter was still being investigated and that he could not comment. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/655

BLACK TAX CHANGES DELAYED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The phasing out of separate taxation for Blacks, which would have started on March 1 this year, will now only commence on March 1, 1982, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, announced yesterday.

He had said it was his intention, after consultation with and subject to the approval of the governments of the various Black national states, to effect the final phasing-out of the taxation of Blacks in terms of the Black Taxation Act, 1969, as from March 1982.

However, it has not been possible to finalise the last phasing-out procedures before these consultations began. It will therefore not be possible to carry out the final phase as from 1 March, 1982.

It is hoped that finality will be reached during this session of Parliament.

Once the final plans are approved by the SA Government and the Governments of the Black national states, employers and employee

bodies will be fully consulted and informed before the final implementation of the proposals.

In the meantime employers are requested to maintain the status quo as regards the PAYE deductions of individuals and to continue to deduct tax from Black employees in accordance with the Black Taxation Act, 1969, and from all other taxpayers according to the provisions of the Income Tax Act,

CSO: 4700/655

NEW PRISON AT WALVIS BAY UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] **CAPE TOWN. — A massive new prison is being erected at Walvis Bay and will most probably be used to house political prisoners from Robben Island.**

The notorious prison on South Africa's penal island is due to be closed down to allow the Defence Force to use the island as a naval and training base.

Today prison officials confirmed a new prison was being erected at Walvis Bay. They said the prison would contain 231 units for housing prisoners.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department would only say the prison would be an extension of the prisons service and would not confirm that it would be used to house political prisoners from Robben Island.

Asked when the Rob-

ben Island prison would be closed down, the spokesman referred to a question asked in Parliament last year by the FFP MP for Greenpoint, Mr Tian van der Merwe.

He asked the Minister of Defence what the island's future would be and was told that there had been no final decision on how the Defence Force would use the island.

South Africa's future would be and was told that there had been no final decision on how the Defence Force would use the island.

South Africa's most famous prisoners have been housed on the island, the most famous being ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

It is believed the Walvis Bay prison will be 3km long and will cost over R2-million, but this has not yet been confirmed.

There is speculation that the new prison will also be used to house Toivo Ja Toivo, a former Swapo leader who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island. — Own Correspondent.

CS0: 4700/656

BRIEFS

SASOL RESEARCH—Sasol is to establish an R800 000 fuel research laboratory to help solve current and future energy problems, SABC Radio reported yesterday. The laboratory would replace the current limited research facilities at Sasolburg, a spokesman said, noting that, unlike oil companies, Sasol had no overseas sources from which fuel-related know-how and expertise could be obtained.—Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 82 p 3]

UNION MEN HELD—Durban.—Mr Isaac Ngcobo, branch treasurer of the South African Allied Workers Union in Durban, was detained by Security Police this week, and another union organiser is being held for questioning. Brigadier J R van den Hoven, head of the Security Police in Port Natal, said yesterday that Mr Ngcobo had been detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. The Act provides for a detention period of up to two weeks. He also said that Mr Azeem Kader, a SAAWU organiser, was being held at police headquarters in Durban for questioning, but had not been detained.—Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 82 p 8]

WORKERS ON STRIKE—Durban.—About 1 500 Black workers employed at the giant Defy plant in Jacobs, near Durban, are still on strike. The men downed tools on Tuesday in an effort to have their pension fund contributions repaid. According to a spokesman the company is prepared to establish an independent pension fund for its workers. He said when it was explained to the workers that it would take some months to establish the fund they (the workers) refused to continue negotiations. However, he was optimistic that the strike would be resolved before the end of the week because the workers had now formed a committee to negotiate. He confirmed that production had almost come to a halt at the plant which produces stoves, refrigerators and airconditioning units. The striking workers gathered near the factory plant but there were no incidents. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 82 p 8]

ARMS BILL AMENDMENT—In terms of a Bill published and read a first time, Blacks would be able to deal in arms and ammunition. The Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill contains a sub-section stating that subject to certain conditions, the commissioner might issue a person of any race a licence to deal in arms and ammunition on premises specified in the licence. The Bill, which will be introduced by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, contains no reference to race, which would have the effect of permitting anybody aged 16 and over who was not a "disqualified person" to possess a firearm without a licence provided he had the prior

consent in writing of the licence holder. It would also permit anyone over 21 in lawful possession of a firearm to allow anyone under 16 to use a firearm while under his supervision. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 82 p 4]

AFRIKAANS TEACHERS COLLEGE—The Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging (TO)—the country's biggest single and traditionally conservative teachers' association—is to take up cudgels with the State over the reported suspension of building operations at Pretoria's new R100-million Afrikaans teachers' college. Work on the first R33-million phase of the project—the construction of six hostels—was summarily suspended last week. Yesterday Professor Hennie Maree, rector of the Pretoriase Onderwyskollege and president of the TO as well as of the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations, said the TO would "use the channels" to get more information and clarity on the reported suspension. So far neither he nor the college's council had received official notification that the project was to be postponed. The Director of Education in the Transvaal, Professor Jan Jooste, said that he too had received no official notification of the suspension of the project. Prof Maree said that if the project had been suspended it was "strange" the way it had been done—with newspapers reporting it before official notification had been made to the parties immediately interested. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Feb 82 p 5]

LOANS SUCCESSFUL—Central Merchant Bank and Volkskas Merchant Bank have announced successful completion of a R50-million private placing on behalf of South African Transport Services. The stock issue was by way of two loans Nos 1 and 2 for 20 years and 11 years respectively. Both loans were issued at a coupon rate of 21,50 percent at a discount with a net yield to redemption of 13,90 percent. Provision has been made to reissue both loans at any time prior to their redemption. South African Transport Services stock is classified within the context of the South African capital and money market as a prescribed stock with the status of a semi-gilt. It is expected that South African Transport Services will become a regular borrower on the domestic capital market and that the two loans will be used as a vehicle to create a significant market for its loan stock.—Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Feb 82 p 18]

THREE DETAINED—Three people, including a former Robben Island prisoner and a Witwatersrand University employee, have been redetained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act after being held for two weeks. The three men are: Mr Michael Jenkin (35), brother of Timothy Jenkin who escaped from Pretoria Central Prison in December 1979 with Alexandre Moumbaris and Stephen Lee. Mr. Ralph Wortley, from the University of the Witwatersrand. Mr Sarish Nanabhai, who spent 10 years on Robben Island before being released and banned in 1974. He is a former secretary of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 3]

TSIETSI SURFACES—Salisbury—Self-exiled former Soweto student leader Tsietsi Mashinini visited Zimbabwe last week in what observers see as an opening shot in an attempted comeback into South African exile politics. Mystery shrouds his movements while in Zimbabwe, but sources here have said he did not have any meetings with Zimbabwe government officials. Mr Mashinini, president of the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) at the height of the students revolt in June 1976, has been a somewhat isolated figure in exile politics since fleeing South Africa with a price over his head. He was ousted by Mr Khotso Seathlolo as the leader of the few exiled black students who did not immediately join either the African National Congress or Pan Africanist Congress. Mr Seathlolo, the alleged leader of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayrco), was captured by Security Police while on a visit back to South Africa late last year. Mr Seathlolo, another ex-president of the SSRC, and a former Soweto beauty queen, Miss Masabata Loate, go on trial under the Terrorism Act on February 8. Observers here see a link between Mr Seathlolo's arrest and Mr Mashinini's re-emergence. Mr Mashinini is now based in Liberia, where he lives with his former beauty queen wife. Sayrco, which is believed to be funded largely through Nigerian channels, comprises mainly former Soweto students who fled into exile in 1976 and 1977. While no figures on its strength are available, membership is believed to be small.--SANS [Text]
[Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Jan 82 p 2]

CCM LEADERS ASKED TO STRIVE TO OVERCOME UNDERDEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 24 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] The special general meeting of the party has come to an end after approving changes in the statutes of the Revolutionary Party [CCM], accepting this year's plan for economic survival and accepting the party guidelines for 1981. During the meeting, some delegates had the opportunity to express their thoughts concerning various matters relating to the party, government and nation in general. Also the ministers handling financial matters, the economy, agriculture and trade made announcements concerning various matters to the delegates.

This 4-day session was historical because of the major work which was done. The CCM will have new statutes as a result of the changes made. The changes in the statutes were made to make possible the excellent implementation of the party guidelines for 1981, which make known and mention all important matters to be borne in mind for implementation in our revolution for socialism and self-reliance.

The second economic survival plan is an expansion of the effort to resolve the economic problems confronting our country, whose effects are apparent in the shortage of various essential goods in the country.

After the explanations, announcements and various arguments made during the meeting, the expectation is that the leaders of the CCM now understand well the situation of our country in political, economic and social development matters in general.

In our country at present we have the problems of a shortage of food and foreign exchange. These problems have been explained many times and their solution is to increase the production of food along with cash crops for export. This is truly the objective of the economic survival plan.

But, as the chairman of the party, Julius Nyerere said, this is not the end of our problems. We have another bigger problem which is underdevelopment. Even if we produce more food and obtain much foreign exchange, we will still lack many things because of our underdevelopment. Thus, along with economic survival, what we need is to bring about a permanent revolution to overcome underdevelopment. This is the major objective of the party guidelines for 1981.

The work which faces the CCM now is implementation. But the party consists of its members and leaders, many of whom took part in the general meeting. The question of strong leadership is very important in implementation. It is expected that after these leaders return where they came from, they will increase the effort to show the way to the party members in implementing everything which must be implemented to develop our revolution.

The question of strong leadership is very important in implementation. Because, if the party guidelines for 1981 are borne in mind, without good leadership our revolution cannot move forward. And included in implementation is the question of knowing and deciding what is important for the nation's citizens. Another important matter is that the leaders be true believers in our policy of socialism and prepare for action with determination.

We have the goods and ability to provide for ourselves the development we want on the basis of socialism and self-reliance. But there is no development which is obtainable without effort.

We must acknowledge that our efforts have not reached a level to enable us to resolve our problems. This is a test for all Tanzanians and especially for the leaders who should be in the forefront in the task of building a nation which is developing and which is socialist.

CSO: 4749/23

BACKGROUND ON TSHOMBE STORY PROVIDED

Paris LE SOIR in French 18 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by J.A.: Tshombe's Kidnapper Bodenan Implicates Mobutu"]

[Text] Madrid, 15 January. The kidnapping of Moise Tshombe in 1967 has not yet finished making ink flow. There was much talk about it at the end of the month, in connection with the opening of the Spanish court-martial which is to try Frenchman Francois Bodenan who has been charged with having organized the kidnapping of the former Congolese premier.

Francois Bodenan, who was extradited to Belgium on 7 May, has no intention of keeping silent. According to his attorneys, he could even drop a real bomb by revealing all of the details surrounding the preparations for the kidnapping. In particular he supposedly has the intention of charging President Mobutu, the French administration at the time, Swiss bankers, and Belgian politicians.

Moise Tshombe was kidnapped on 30 June 1967. He had arrived in Spain in October 1965, after having been ousted. His kidnapping was carried out in the full light of day while he was traveling between Ibiza and Palma de Mallorca. It was Francois Bodenan who seized the aircraft that was diverted to Algiers. The former Katanganese leader remained there for 2 years in the hands of Boumedienne before dying of a mysterious "cardiac crisis."

Francois Bodenan had met Tshombe in Spain through mutual friends, a Belgian couple, the Sigals, who had lived in Katanga and had business in Spain. The former Congolese premier had even agreed to play a mysterious role in a pacifist movement launched by the French. This movement also included several important businessmen, including a certain Davidson, with connections to the First National City Bank.

After the kidnapping, Bodenan was held by the Algerian authorities. He was released only after the death of Tshombe. He then traveled a lot. He was seen in France, in Germany, and in Belgium, where he was arrested in 1979 in connection with weapons transport charges and illegal residence; that got him a sentence of one year in prison in 1980.

The Spanish press agency EFE [Efe Agency (Press Association)] mentioned "sources close to the defense attorneys" in reporting that Bodenan "will accuse Mobutu, his former boss, of having abandoned him after ordering him to kidnap Tshombe and bring him to Algiers." According to the sources in question, Mobutu thus wanted to prevent the invasion of Katanga and boost his own power with the help of France. The French, according to those same sources, supposedly did nothing but "obey orders."

During the court-martial, which will be presided over by a Spanish general, we should thus probably also hear Bodenan reveal the names of the Swiss bankers and the Belgian politicians who supposedly are likewise implicated in the Tshombe kidnapping. The accused, who is liable to get 20 years in prison, furthermore

supposedly intends to cast light upon the role played by the French administration at the time, more specifically, the efforts made by General de Gaulle to eliminate Belgian influence in Zaire.

The court-martial will be held at the end of May at Palma de Mallorca but the exact date has not yet been set.

5058

CSO: 4719/489

BELGIAN CP PAPER GIVES BACKGROUND ON TELEPHONE SITUATION

Brussels LE DRAPEAU ROUGE in French 12 Jan 82 p 8

[Article by G. De Boeck: "Hello? Is That You, Ma Bell?"]

[Text] On 16 December, Mr Nothomb and Ambassador Kengo wa Dondo signed an agreement on the consolidation of the debt of the ONPTZ (Zairian National Posts and Telecommunications Office). Zaire will repay the debt owed the RTT [Telegraph and Telephone Administration] in five installments of 279 million with the first payment being scheduled for September 1982.

The Zairian debt, which comes to about 1 billion, springs from transit communications after 1960. The Belgian agency emphasizes Belgian satisfaction with the "good will" expressed by Zaire. This as a matter of fact is in very happy contrast with the bluster of Mr Mobutu concerning former minister Willockx. The dictator furthermore played himself up big at little cost: It had been clear for quite some time that the SP [Socialist Party] would provide an "opposition cure."

It is nevertheless interesting to note that the agreement--although it was signed by the outgoing minister Nothomb--was signed on 16 December whereas the Fifth Martens Cabinet was not born until the night of 13-14 December and whereas the re-appearance of the PVV [Party of Liberty and Progress] in the person of De Croo at the head of the PTT [Posts and Telecommunications] was already in the air. The way in which Mr De Croo confused the issue of the PTT, cooperation in development, and the interests of Bell Telephone might not be entirely strange in the light of this expression of good will.

It has often been said that there is only a difference in name between the RTT and Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company.

Bell-Belgique was challenged because of its monopolistic position on the Belgian telephone market following the agreements signed by Minister Anseele in October 1971 and November 1973, giving Bell exclusive rights to provide supplies for 15 years. It was after this affair that Mr Bauduin (RTT) and Mr Pepermans (Bell) were charged with corruption. Bell also supplied 17 percent of the data processing equipment used by the Belgian government.

France Enters the Field in Force

Since 1967, Bell has had an affiliate in Zaire, called Bell Congo (currently Bell Zaire) which also held a quasi-monopoly until 1975-1976. At that time, the French were penetrating the Zairian market in force, selling heavy and very sophisticated systems on a turnkey basis: The Kinshasa--Lubumbashi hertzian link; satellite telecommunications stations, etc. Early in 1980, they directly threatened the "hunting preserve" of Bell by taking out an option for the construction of telephone lines to Lubumbashi.

During that time, RTT allowed the Zairian debt to pile up from "consolidation" to "consolidation." Over a period of 20 years, Zaire all in all had to pay 15 million on a debt of a good \$1 billion.

But nobody closed his eyes to the Zairian debt (which by the way drew 15 percent interest) in view of the possible investments of Bell which it had managed to recover for the most part from its creditors. In any case, when the Foreign Affairs Ministry in 1980 was approached by the Zairians for a new postponement of their debt and when Mr Nothomb requested an opinion from his colleague at PTT, Herman De Croo, the latter advised that no decision be made prior to his return from Zaire.

De Croo, the Broker

De Croo as a matter of fact thinks that there is no reason to be "sentimental" in our relations with Zaire. Judging by his acts, there is even reason for becoming involved.

During the contacts in June and July 1980 with Nguza Karl-1-Bond (who at that time was Prime Minister) and his counterpart Bokassa, De Croo so to speak almost became a broker, proposing to the Zairians that they yield a long list of equipment (sets, PCV tables, teleprinters) to the ONPTZ, as well as the training of Zairian technicians in Belgium, without being concerned with standard operating procedure which would have required going through the Foreign Affair Ministry, the Cooperation Ministry, and the Mixed Belgian-Zairian Commission.

In accepting the invitation extended in December 1979 to his predecessor Defosset, who had not followed it up, Herman packed his bag as commercial representative and took off for Zaire in August 1980, with his wife and his colleague Poswick (on a routine visit for military cooperation). The flea market continued, with the minister, in addition to the above trinkets, offering the dispatch of second-hand post office equipment, such as mailbags, bicycles, and mail vehicles, to be carried by the aircraft that were taking cobalt to Belgium. As far as training was concerned, however, he changed his opinion; he no longer talked about Zairian trainees in Belgium but rather about sending Belgian cooperation specialists ("Bell" cooperation specialists paid by AGCD [expansion unknown] ?). A loan between governments was mentioned for the purpose of laying new cables.

De Croo obviously proposes Belgian "comprehension" in the affair of the debt, perhaps even financing at the expense of the Belgian taxpayer, plus various gifts in the form of equipment, small change, in return for equal good will on the part of Zaire; the two orders (laying cables and building exchanges) for which Bell is competing with the French represent between 3 and 4 billion francs.

It should be noted that even the embassy of Belgium in Kinshasa was somewhat thrown off balance by the irregular aspect of the discussions, with the PTT minister acting like a "cooperation emissary" which certainly was not within his bailiwick.

Scenery in the Foreground

The Liberals pulled out of the administration in October 1980. De Croo was barely able to ship a portion of the promised equipment to Zaire. He then had to step behind the scenes to continue the operation. In a letter dated 17 November 1980, Mr Nothomb referred to the actions of the PVV minister as "to say the least rather unorthodox"; however he allowed the Air Force to ship the rest of the promised equipment to Zaire.

At the end of 1980, it was learned that Bell Telephone had gotten the contracts for the construction of a 5,000-line exchange at Kinshasa and two others with 1,000 lines each.

The return of the traveling salesman from Bell to PTT thus could only invite the Zairians to express their "good will." With the PVV, cooperation still has many beautiful days ahead of it, at least cooperation between Belgian capital and the Zairian dictatorship.

5058

CSO:4719/489

GOVERNMENT, WORLD BANK START OIL EXPLORATION TALKS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jan 82 p 7

[Excerpt]

TALKS HAVE started between the government and the World Bank on oil exploration. Minister of Mines Mr Mufaya Mumbuna said yesterday.

Exploration will start immediately discussions are concluded with the World Bank but Mr Mumbuna could not say what progress had been made in the talks but they are continuing. Mr Mumbuna said the government would like to know if there is oil in the country and in which areas.

At the moment, the government is not aware of any presence of oil any where in the country — and hence the importance of an exploration for the commodity. Mr Mumbuna also said that coal prospecting in Western Province was still going on.

He said the prospecting which has been going for some time now was still continuing especially around Kaoma district where encouraging signs of coal reserves had been noticed. He could not however give details.

He said Romanian company Geomin is carrying out the coal prospecting and hoped that adequate deposits for mining purposes would be discovered. At the moment, Zambia gets her coal from Maamba mine which is estimated to continue operating for the next 25 years because of the 43 million tonnes of coal estimated to be in the nearby mountains.

MINISTER SAYS MAIZE STOCKS SUFFICIENT TO LAST TO NEXT SEASON

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jan 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

AGRICULTURE and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila said in Lusaka that Zambia had enough maize to last her to the next season.

Mr Mwila said this in response to reports that Zambia was among eight African countries who would receive part of surplus maize from Zimbabwe's bumper harvest last season.

The reports say Zimbabwe's food surplus is being used in a unique food aid programme in which about 130,000 tonnes of Zimbabwean maize will be distributed to food deficit countries throughout Africa.

The Zimbabwean maize surplus will be administered

by the World Food Programme (WFP) in a venture that will enable Africans to feed Africans in contrast to FAO warnings about Africa's food production.

The WFP has already agreed to distribute 58,000 tonnes of the maize and is expected to reach 130,000 tonnes by the end of March. The recipients include Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, Senegal, Mali and Somalia.

But Mr Mwila said Zambia had enough maize from the bumper harvest last season of 7.6 million bags because "she normally consumes 6.1 million bags a year".

"Zimbabwean maize will cost us much in foreign exchange, but if it is free then we may ask for it."

MINISTER DENIES 'DIRTY' ALLEGATIONS TWO STUDENTS STRANDED IN GDR

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

ALLEGATIONS by two Zambian students recalled from East Germany that they were stranded and starving were unfounded because the Zambian Government had paid their full maintenance allowances and sent air tickets for their return.

In a statement released yesterday, Minister of State for Education Mr Alan Chilimboyi said the two students were making "dirty" allegations which could destabilise the good relations that exist between Zambia and the German Democratic Republic.

He said it was untrue that Zambian students were being used as mere labourers because it would be unideological for the Party and its Government to send people on an expensive programme to serve as cheap labour in a foreign country.

"It is completely unfounded for the recalled students to allege that they were stranded at the airport because the Ministry of Education had sent their air tickets to the GDR airlines in December,

1981. It is already confirmed that the two students have been booked to fly to Zambia on January 29, 1982," the Minister of State said.

He added that during his recent tour he had instructed them to remain at their training centres until they received their tickets to return to Zambia.

Mr Chilimboyi said there was no question of their being stranded or starving because the Government had already paid the full maintenance of all the 136 students, including the two, in the GDR.

On training, the Minister of State said a vocational training agreement was signed in 1981 for the training of 1,000 young Zambians to become technicians in electrical, metal, mechanical, maintenance, metallurgy, fabrication and animal husbandry fields.

He said Zambians join their German counterparts in institutions attached to modern industrial and agricultural enterprises to give emphasis on both the theoretical and practical skills in technology.

UNDP-WORLD BANK-FINANCED ENERGY MISSION STARTS WORK

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Jan 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government has asked the World Bank for help in assessing energy requirements of the country.

A joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Bank-financed mission consisting of ten experts started work in Lusaka yesterday and would be in the country for three weeks analysing the pattern of energy consumption, assessing the extent of Zambia's indigenous energy resources and the constraints facing the development and use of these resources.

Chairman of the Zambia National Energy Council Mr Abel Mkandawire announced in Lusaka yesterday that the

World Bank team was expected to make projections on future energy requirements.

The first preliminary meeting was opened by Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications permanent secretary Mr Esau Nebwe under chairmanship of Mr Mkandawire.

Mr Mkandawire said some of the principal issues which would be covered in the study were pricing of energy products, optimum development of hydropower, how rapidly the hydro potential in Zambia should be developed, how to substitute surplus electricity for oil in the mining and service sectors, how to rationalise power tariff both for exports to neighbouring countries and for local sales.

CSO: 4700/653

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT TABLED BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Jan 82 p 5

[Text]

MORE than 500 people were declared prohibited immigrants and deported from Zambia in 1980 in a massive crackdown by the immigration department against illegal residents.

In the same year 2,858 aliens found without proper documents were deported to their countries of origin mainly Zaire, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

This is contained in the 1980 immigration department annual report tabled before Parliament last week. It shows that the number of people declared prohibited immigrants had increased from 381 in 1979 to 517.

Reviewing immigration control operations during the year, the report notes that the number of illegal immigrants had increased in some areas, especially in the Luapula, Eastern, North-Western and Western provinces.

In Luapula illegal immigrants were found in the fishing camps, at Nchelenge in particular. It had been noticed that these aliens had been entering the province illegally through Kazembe since the border there had no specific entry point.

The report discloses that eight Zambian officers were abducted at Chipungu immigration control to Lubumbashi

in Zaire by Zairean soldiers.

In the Northern Province, illegal immigrants had entered through Kaputa.

Construction of an immigration control post at Kanyala had been abandoned because of the border dispute which had remained unsolved for more than nine years with Malawi.

Influx

In the Eastern Province, "there was a continued influx of immigrants from Mozambique and Malawi because of the existing ethnic groupings."

In the North-Western Province although the refugee problem had been tremendously reduced, "a few refugees continued to enter the country from Angola where UNITA and MPLA are still fighting."

The influx of refugees from neighbouring countries in the Western Province had continued unabated because of the liberation war in Namibia and the fighting between UNITA and MPLA in Angola.

Most illegal immigrants entered through Shangombo and Sinjembela.

On the Copperbelt the report describes as very successful joint operations conducted to round up and remove illegal immigrants.

INDIAN IDBI TO FUND REFINED OIL PRODUCING COMPANY IN LUSAKA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jan 82 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA's first private large-scale refined oil producing company is to be set up in Lusaka with a capital of K2.2 million.

The company to be called the Sun Oil Product will be funded by a loan from the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to the Zambian Government.

A spokesman of the company said in Lusaka yesterday that a manufacturing licence was secured last April and a plot in the heavy industrial area had been acquired.

What was now delaying the project was the signing of the second loan between the IDBI and the Zambian Government so that funds could be released.

When the plant finally swings into action, it will produce between ten and 15 tonnes of oil a day while crushing capacity was expected to be between 50 and 80 tonnes.

"The most significant thing about this plant is that we are going to use 100 per cent local

raw materials and these are mainly sunflower seeds, soyabans, groundnuts and cotton seeds," he said.

Plans had been drawn to set a side-plant for the production of cattle feed at a capacity of between ten to 20 tonnes a day, depending on the type of raw material being crushed.

"We intend to produce soap bars from our by-products which should sell cheaply."

In full production the company would save Zambia about K4 million in foreign exchange through importation of crude vegetable oil from outside.

Zambia is now importing crude oil from outside. "We want to reduce this dependence," he said.

"We have approached the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who have promised to look into the matter urgently and if we get the money within the next three months production should start two to three months later," he said.

The company would employ three expatriates with a Zambian labour force of about 150 in direct employment while the figure would be higher if indirect employees were to be included.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH INDIA GATHER MOMENTUM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Jan 82 (India's Republic Day Supplement) p 1

[Excerpt] THE close links of India and Zambia in the economic field have gathered new momentum in recent months.

The visit in June, 1981, of the Indian President, Shri Sanjiva Reddy saw the signature of as many as four agreements, covering double taxation, setting up of a joint commission, cooperation in the field of railways, and understandings on small scale industries.

Of particular interest to Zambia is India's experience in the field of these industries.

It is now increasingly realised that for developing countries their problems of unemployment can be alleviated, and their aspirations for industrial self-reliance satisfied, only by recourse to small and medium, labour intensive industries.

A delegation of Indian experts has already prepared a report regarding development of small scale industries sector in Zambia.

Now that legislation to set up the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) is being passed, it is expected that the Indian government will second a number of experts and assist in the supply of equipment for SIDO, as well as to establish a model industrial estate and common workshop facilities.

India has offered to depute four experts in small and cottage industry sectors with

the Village Industries Service under their Technical and Economic Cooperation Air Programme.

One of the four experts has already taken up his assignment with VIS in December, and others are expected to join shortly.

These experts will advise VIS regarding development of various small and cottage industries and will also provide advice regarding technical processes and project profiles to the potential entrepreneurs.

Indo-Zambian cooperation in this field has been registering a steady growth.

A Zambian delegation visited India where it held in-depth discussions with Indian Transport Minister Mr Kedar Pandey, and also visited the major railway institutions in India.

It was agreed that India will train a number of Zambia railways personnel and will second experts to Zambia Railways.

The visit is likely to result in increased rolling stock purchases by Zambia Railways from India.

Enterprise

Construction Company (IRCON), a public sector undertaking, has offered to assist in the construction of the Chipata-Mchinji Railway link, which is being studied by the Zambian authorities.

The Rail India Technical and Economic Services

(RITES), another Indian public-sector enterprise is also involved in assisting Zambia Railways in its World Bank financed modernisation programme.

A number of experts are currently serving with Zambia Railways under an agreement with RITES, and a Workshop Productivity Study as well as a training programme for Zambian personnel are also under implementation.

The Industrial Development Bank of India has offered a second line of credit of K5 million to Zambia recently.

The first line of credit of K10 million from the IDBI, and another credit for the same amount from the Indian government are being utilised for import of capital goods and machinery.

In addition to these credits given to Zambia, a number of buyers' or suppliers' credits have also been made available in recent months.

It was recently announced that the Tata Group in India would be awarded a steel plant costing about 90 million.

The steel plant will cater for the needs of Zambian market of most of the general iron and steel items.

Tata have also recently completed a feasibility study of State farms.

They are also engaged in a joint venture for the expansion of a textiles concern in Livingstone, and are studying possibilities for

entering into the footwear manufacturing sector.

There has been steady progress in the Paper and Pulp Project.

This multi-million project will earn considerable foreign exchange for Zambia when completed, as it will manufacture a wide range of paper presently being imported by Zambia.

Participation

Mention may also be made of the Chipata bicycle project, set up with mainly Indian participation, which has commenced assembly of bicycles, and the ongoing discussions on a variety of projects in different sectors — mining, transportation, chemicals, agro-industry — following recent visits by high level industrial delegations from India.

Indo-Zambian trade has been expanding in recent years.

Indian exports to Zambia, particularly of buses and trucks, diesel engines and pumps, mining machinery, agricultural implements, tractors, etc. are in considerable demand.

India is also interested in increasing its purchases of Zambian minerals — copper, cobalt, zinc and lead — on a long term basis.

Presently, Indo-Zambian trade is of the order of K60 million annually.

Indian has been privileged to supply a large number of experts in different fields — teachers, doctors, accountants, engineers, etc. and their role in the economic development of Zambia has been appreciated by Zambian leaders at the highest levels.

India gives every year 22 scholarships under Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) to the nominees of the Government of Zambia for special-

ised training in various institutions in India.

The training is given in such diverse fields as fisheries, fire fighting, railways, statistics, journalism, police, standardisation, packaging, small scale industries, financial management and public administration etc.

Six scholarships are given under General Cultural Scholarship Scheme for higher studies to Zambian students in Indian colleges and universities for such courses as medical, agriculture, engineering, and pharmacy etc.

Besides, three scholarships are granted for post-graduate studies under Commonwealth Scholarship/Fellowship Plan.

Some scholarships are also given on an adhoc basis under Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation Programme (ITEC) and Commonwealth Craft Instructors Programme.

During the visit of President Kaunda to India in September, 1980, a protocol on small scale industries was signed which stipulated that India would assist in training 50 to 100 personnel in Zambia as well as in India in connection with the establishment, organisation, management and operation of small scale industries.

Similarly, under the protocol relating to cooperation in agriculture and rural development, India agreed to provide training facilities to Zambian personnel in various disciplines of Agriculture, especially in the area of agriculture extension at the field level.

Trainees

India is to receive 50 to 100 trainees in a year for this purpose.

SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS INSTALL FLAG ON ZAMBIAN PONTOON

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

SOUTH African troops near Sesheke have pitched their tents near the Zambian pontoon and installed their flag on it.

The pontoon drifted into Namibian waters in November last year and racists have refused to release it. Several whites in civilian clothes were seen sunbathing on it at the weekend.

Acting district governor for Sesheke Mr Jacob Chishiko said he did not understand why the South Africans were keeping the pontoon which did not belong to them and for which they had no use.

The matter had been referred to the Member of Central Committee for Western Province Mr Felix Luputa.

Early on Monday troops were seen from the Zambian side walking about the pontoon while others cruised in their speed boats.

He said the seizure of the pontoon had inconvenienced many people and was retarding development. According to local people on the Katima Mulilo side of the river vehicles from Botswana have had to go back to use the Zimbabwean routes to Zambia.

When the pontoon was seized two UBZ buses were stranded on the Katima Mulilo side, and they are still there. On Sunday people paddling in a canoe narrowly escaped death when a hippo charged at them as they were crossing the river from Sesheke boma to Katima Mulilo.

Mr Chishiko said speed boats were needed to ferry people across the river.

CSO: 4700/653

MINEX DISCOVERS DEPOSITS OF VARIOUS MINERALS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jan 82 p 7

[Text]

ZIMCO's exploration department (MINEX) has discovered several deposits of various minerals in most part of the country ready to be mined by small scale based industries.

ZIMCO director general, Mr James Mapoma said in Lusaka yesterday that with the discovery of such minerals, it was his hope that a number of small scale and medium scale mineral companies would be set up in the country with the assistance of MINEX.

Speaking when he opened a three-week in service training programme for MINEX field assistants at MINEX offices, Mr Mapoma said while in the past the emphasis was on search for base metals, in the Eastern Province, the present programme was diverse in both geographical location and target minerals.

He said among some of the minerals MINEX was prospecting for included gold, emeralds, phosphates, manganese and amethyst.

"MINEX's interest in gold has been increased with a promising small prospect north of Lusaka and regional

reconnaissance programmes in Northern, North Western, Eastern and Southern Provinces", he said.

He said MINEX was at the moment hiring its services to outside companies such as the Industrial Development Corporation (INDECO) in search of manganese used in its Mansa batteries in Luapula Province, Reserved Minerals Corporation (RCM) for emeralds on the Copperbelt and the Mining Development Corporation (MINDECO) small mines for amethyst in Southern Province.

It is also prospecting for semi precious stones in the Eastern Province for the Ministry of Mines and for gold for Holding Investments, a recently formed company also in the Eastern Province.

On the future plans for the company, Mr Mapoma said these include a search for phosphates and iron ore in North-Western Province, re-assessment of tin deposits in Southern, coal, groundwater and ores for steel in all the provinces.

A recent report by MINEX

on the consumption and production of industrial raw materials has stimulated a lot of interest in the Government.

It was in view of the mineral potential in the country that the need for well trained and qualified staff should be understood.

He announced that the course for the field assistants was just the first in the programme started by MINEX to form a basis for further training.

Mr Mapoma said that the success of MINEX depended on the field assistants especially well qualified students.

Those who were hard-working would be rewarded through better promotion opportunities and emphasised the need for students to grasp the basis of geology, mineral prospecting and surveying.

He said instructors to the course would come from the mines, University of Zambia (UNZA) and those based at MINEX. He praised field assistants who were sacrificing by leaving their families and the luxuries in to work in the bush for seven months of a year.

UNDP, OPEC PROVIDING FUNDS FOR RAIL FEASIBILITY STUDIES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

THE United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the oil exporting countries (OPEC) have given Zambia nearly two million US dollars for the feasibility studies and construction of rail-lines in various parts of Zambia. Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, Mr Rajah Kunda said yesterday.

Mr Kunda said the UNDP has offered Zambia 700,000 US dollars for the feasibility studies for the rail link between either Chipata and Tazara or Chipata and Lusaka.

Mr Kunda said this on arrival at the Lusaka International Airport from Ouagadougou, Upper Volta in West Africa where he attended the meeting of ministers of Power, Transport and Communications from African countries and donor agencies organised by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

He said OPEC countries have given Zambia 450,000 US dollars for the construction of the rail line between either Chipata and Tazara or Lusaka depending on the feasibility

studies to link it with the rail line which will be constructed between Chipata and Mchinji in Malawi.

Mr Kunda said the construction of this rail line was vital because the rail link between Chipata and Mchinji in Malawi would be uneconomic in the final analysis if it was not linked to Tazara or Lusaka as the cargo after reaching Chipata would have to be hauled or carried by road to Lusaka.

The Minister said UNDP has also given Zambia 800,000 US dollars for the feasibility studies of the rail line between Chililabombwe/Chingola and Louceno in Angola to open up a trade route to the west for Zambia's exports and imports.

The construction of the two rail lines would greatly improve the country's transportation system and improve trade with the outside world.

Asked when the feasibility studies and the construction of these railways would begin, Mr Kunda said since the money is now available, it is a matter of finding the right companies to carry out the job.

SALARY PROPOSALS SENT TO MUZ NOW IN HANDS OF CISB OFFICIALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] AT LEAST three members of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia at Rokana and Chingola divisions of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Mufulira division of Roan Consolidated Mines have rejected the new salary proposal put to MUZ for approval by the Copper Industry Service Bureau last December.

A highly placed MUZ source said in Kitwe yesterday that the proposals were now in the hands of the CISB officials "for possible adjustments".

The source said the MUZ executive reportedly headed by its chairman Mr David Mwila had started to renegotiate the rejected salary wages to strike a balance.

According to the source, who is a senior officer, some of the figures in the salary increments "do not mean anything in view of the high cost of living in Zambia".

MUZ branch chairman for Mufulira Mr Henry Siwale said yesterday he had done his homework by explaining the new salary structures to miners whom he said were dissatisfied with certain conditions and figures in the proposed deal.

"I have nothing to say now because we did our work here as a branch and we have referred the feelings of MUZ members to Katilungu House in Kitwe who should be in a position to give you further details".

Mr Mwila said yesterday that he had just returned from Southern and Western provinces where a commission of inquiry on the social security scheme on which he is a member was gathering evidence and confessed he was not sure how far "my colleagues have

gone in their discussions with CISB officials on the matter".

In Chingola, MUZ district chief Mr Maxwell Kalesha who has just completed a series of meetings with union members said: "We wanted to tell our friends through you that the whole thing is a flop".

Mr Kalesha said he had communicated the members' feelings to the union head office in Kitwe.

When he addressed the first meeting at Chingola Social Club last month, Mr Kalesha was confronted by members who wanted to know more about NCCM and RCM decision to lay off some workers if the union had agreed to award huge increments to workers in the administrative grade of A9 and the technical grades of P11 and P6.

A spokesman for NCCM

confirmed in Kitwe yesterday MUZ and the mining companies' representatives through CISB were back to the negotiating table.

If MUZ accepted the new condition the Zambian artisans in P6, P11 and A9 would receive the same pay as their expatriate counterparts — K810 a month.

But expatriates would still get fringe benefits and other special entitlements which Zambians do not enjoy.

The source said there were other details in the proposal which angered the union such as the pension scheme which is understood to have been rejected outright by MUZ officials because of its "cumbersome" and unattractive conditions.

The pension scheme is reported to be on more or less the same line as that of the Zambia National Provident Fund which requires contributors to be of a certain age before getting the benefit.

NCCM and RCM are believed to have given MUZ certain conditions for them to pay workers the proposed salaries.

One of them is that the companies should lay off certain workers to justify the increases in view of the economic problems they were facing.

UNZA SENIOR STAFF MEMBERS DEMANDING SALARY INCREASES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] MORE than 700 senior members of staff at the University of Zambia are demanding new conditions of service including salary increases.

The workers who comprise academic and non-academic staff, administrative and technical officials warned of mass resignations if their demands were not met immediately.

UNZA Senior Staff Association chairman Dr Mulenga Bwalya and his secretary Mr Geoffrey Lungwangwa said in Lusaka yesterday that proposals on the improved conditions of service for their members were submitted to the University Council in June last year but nothing had been forthcoming up to now.

Waiting

"The senior members of staff are anxiously waiting for the outcome of the new negotiations of new salary increases and other conditions of service because further delay would seriously affect their morale. The whole issue

is long over due."

The problem of salaries had been a source of concern among university senior staff because they were left out in the new pay bonanza of the Muchangwe commission as only Unza junior workers benefited.

When other public workers were awarded the Muchangwe salaries, the two men said, it was generally felt that salaries for all senior Unza staff should be reviewed.

They said already some junior staff were getting even much higher salaries than the academic and other senior officials.

Dr Bwalya and Mr Lungwangwa cited secretaries grade one and junior executive officers saying they got more than most of university lecturers which they described as unfair.

They could not give the percentages of the new salary demands for fear of jeopardising the implementation of proposals but added that Cabinet

Office was the final authority to attend to the matter.

They regretted frustrations among senior staff but hoped that something would be done to meet their demand before their patience ran out.

On the alleged irregularities in the appointments of university staff Dr Bwalya and Mr Lungwangwa refused to give details because the matter had extensively been tackled and submissions made to Unza probe team appointed by President Kaunda.

They said the senior staff were waiting for the outcome of the team headed by former Member of Central Committee, Mr Wesley Nyirenda. Other workers including students gave varied evidence to the commission.

"Resignations and secondments of staff to other wings of the public service has left our association constantly with new and inexperienced members to be able to fruitfully accomplish the aims and objectives of the organisation," they said.

SCANDAL INVOLVING DEFENSE ATTACHE 'DEEPENS'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] **THE scandal in which a defence attache at the Zambia high commission in Tanzania deposited K6,317 public funds into his account deepened in Parliament yesterday with fresh revelations that an officer investigating the case was allegedly corrupted.**

The revelations were sparked off by a ministerial statement made by Defence Minister Mr Wilson Chakulya which the MPs charged was aimed at covering up the officer.

Mr Chakulya said in the lengthy statement that the officer was not promoted when he was recalled as Parliament was told last week.

The officer involved is a major in the Zambia Army and that since he was posted to the Zambia high commission in Dar es Salaam in 1976 as defence attache, he "has not undergone any promotion at all."

Adding to information given by Foreign Affairs Minister of State Mr Otema Musuka when he confirmed the scandal last Friday Mr Chakulya said:

"In March 1980, army drivers were sent to Dar es Salaam to collect vehicles. A message was sent to the Zambia high commission to look after the drivers, in terms of their accommodation and rations.

"In this regard two cheques were issued by the accountant at the high commission, one for K4,620 and another for K2,280 in the name of the

senior army officers accompanying the drivers."

The officers were not able to immediately cash the two cheques at the bank and it was arranged that the cheques be deposited in the personal account of the defence attache.

Despite the officers' failure to cash the cheques, it was learnt that the defence attache was able to pay out to the drivers all their allowances due as well as their food allowances.

When the matter was reported to the high commissioner, it was passed on to the Ministry of Defence through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Ministry of Defence in July 1980 sent a police officer and an internal auditor to Dar es Salaam to investigate the matter.

"These officers were able to verify during their investigations that the officer actually did have the two cheques issued by the mission deposited in his personal account."

It appeared to the investigating officers that the defence attache found alternative funds to pay the drivers and that "there was, therefore, no actual loss of public funds occasioned by the action of the defence attache."

After the investigating team returned from Dar es Salaam, the defence attache was recalled and suspended with the matter handed to the police for further investigations.

But on March 6, 1981, the Inspector-General of Police wrote to defence saying there was not enough evidence to charge the officer, although it was acknowledged that the depositing of the cheques into a personal account was a breach of administrative procedures.

On that advice the ministry lifted the suspension, but recommended a "severe" reprimand for the officer for contravening financial regulations.

But while the officer had resumed duties and sent to Kabwe on training, the Inspector-General of Police wrote to the permanent secretary in defence in September 1981, saying police intended to re-open the case.

On receipt of a message from the police the officer was recalled for further investigations.

Immediately he took his seat after the statement, Mr Chakulya was fired with a barrage of questions by backbenchers.

Leading the attack was Mwinilunga West MP Mr John Kalenga who asked whether Mr Chakulya was aware that after the suspension was lifted the officer obtained traveller's cheques worth K1,000 and sent his wife to London on a shopping spree.

Amid shouts of "shame" "shame" Mr Kalenga asked whether Mr Chakulya was aware that the officer had also used the money to buy musical instruments from Japan, part of which was now confiscated by the Japanese embassy in Lusaka because K4,211.61 was still outstanding.

"Or is the Honourable Minister of Defence aware that the officer sent to investigate the case was corrupted by the defence attache

and the case has now been re-opened because the corruption was discovered?"

Munali MP Mr Rupiah Banda asked Mr Chakulya where the defence attache got "alternative funds" to pay the drivers, why the two cheques had been sent in his name and why the officer was in the army.

The minister said as for the issuing of the cheques in the name of the defence attache, this was done by the accountant at the high commission.

On "alternative funds" he said the fact that he disclosed this did not mean that the ministry approved of "the methods."

Mr Chakulya conceded that he did not know where the "alternative funds" came from.

MACHINERY LUBRICANT PLEASES FARMERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jan 82 p 2

[Text]

THE newly introduced multipurpose farm machinery oil by Total Zambia has proved a hit with farmers, said the company's sales manager Mr Ferdinand Mutanda in Lusaka yesterday.

He said as a result, the company was now considering its distribution in northern parts of Zambia.

The lubricant known as "Multagric TM" is an advanced formulation of Total Super Universal Tractor oil meeting every agricultural tractor lubrication requirement.

The new oil which was launched in 1980 had been developed so that it would offer protection for every type of farm tractor engine, transmission systems wet brake and

clutches hydraulic systems.

"The oil has been very satisfactory and farmers are pleased with it, especially in Mazabuka and Mkushi and we are now thinking of taking it further north", said Mr Mutanda.

Plans were underway by the company to get in touch with tractor importers to have the first service using this type of oil.

His company, apart from serving commercial farmers, supplied Government institutions such as the Zambia National Service, Rural Reconstruction centres and the land development service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

"It is an oil which answers all farmers' problems and it has removed many headaches from them," he said.

A petrol station will be opened by the company at Katete and another one at Kasama. First deliveries should be in shortly after the opening.

BRIEFS

'REUTER' HIRING LOCAL JOURNALISTS--Paris, Wednesday--Reuters international news agency has launched a programme to employ local journalists in its bureaus in stable Third World countries including Zambia. Reuters' Paris office editor-in-chief Mr Jean-Pierre Mattas told me today during my tour of the editorial offices that the programme had already been launched in some West African capitals where local newsmen had replaced correspondents sent from London and Paris. Mr Mattas said the agency expected to complete the programme as soon as it found suitably qualified local journalists in the countries concerned. But he said that would only be done in countries where governments or rulers did not interfere with the flow of news to overseas subscribers. The bureau chief said Reuters relied "very much" on Zambia as a source of news on Southern Africa's political situation because of its outspokenness on the total liberation of the region. "President Kaunda is the most influential figure in Southern African politics that is why we treat Zambia as a big source of news in that area and is only matched by Egypt in Africa." [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jan 82 p 1]

INCREASE IN LOCAL AIRFARES--Zambia Airways has slapped substantial increases on local fares, a spokesman confirmed in Lusaka yesterday. With effect from last Saturday air fares from Lusaka to Chipata went up from K73.90 to K103.50; Lusaka to Kasaba Bay K132 to K184.90; Lusaka to Kasana K103.90 to K145.50 and Lusaka to Kitwe and Ndola from K44.80 to K62.80 one way. The Lusaka-Livingstone flight will now cost K85.90 from K61.30; Lusaka to Mansa K67.50 to K94.50; Lusaka to Mfuwe K65.80 to K92.20; Lusaka to Mongu K81.20 to K113.70; Lusaka to Solwezi K66.30 to K92.30; Lusaka to Senanga K86.30 to K130.90 and Lusaka to Zambezi K105.80 to K148.10. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/653

MUGABE FIRES WHITE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO 'AFRICANISE'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's White Attorney-General, Mr Brendon Treacy, has been asked to resign to make way for a Black official.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told a Press conference in Salisbury yesterday the Government wanted an African Attorney-General.

Mr Treacy, appointed by the former Rhodesian Front Government, was believed to be preparing to vacate his post at the end of February.

Mr Mugabe told the conference the Government was pursuing a policy of African advancement. "Obviously we feel certain crucial posts must now be Africanised."

In other areas of the public service, it had not been necessary to ask officials to retire because officials were leaving anyway. One officer has been forced to retire from the Ministry of Health, but he

was given all his benefits, Mr Mugabe said.

"The Minister of Justice is making his structural assessments, and one of the posts he wants to see held by an African is that of Attorney-General."

"He recently had an illness and we feel that because of his health and because we want an African he should retire."

Mr Treacy (57) recently confirmed he had

authorised prosecutions against two senior National Army of Zimbabwe officers on charges of kidnapping after a group of white hunters had been alleged to have been held for several hours at the guard house of ZIGVI barracks after a bowls tournament. — Sage.

CSO: 4700/657

MUGABE: SOUTH AFRICA TRYING TO DISRUPT ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] SALISBURY. —

South Africa was systematically trying to disrupt the Zimbabwean economy, the Herald newspaper of Salisbury quoted the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, as telling a fact-finding mission of the European Economic Community and the "African-Caribbean — Pacific" group.

In its front-page lead, the Herald reported the salient points of what it said was Mr Mugabe's testimony to the mission. The testimony, it said, was contained in an interim released by the mission on Tuesday.

Mr Mugabe was quoted as telling the EEC-APC mission that Pretoria had embarked on a policy of systematic destabilisation, trying to hinder Zimbabwe's reconstruction.

South Africa was also sponsoring efforts by White elements in Zimbabwe to organise a Black Matabeleland secessionist movement. (Matabeleland is the stronghold of Mr Mugabe's political arch rival, Mr Joshua Nkomo).

According to the Herald Mr Mugabe also told the mission South Africa was financing a "secret army" of up to 6 000 mercenaries, many of them former,

Selous Scouts and supporters of Bishop Abel Muzorewa. The men were in the Transvaal at present.

Last year Pretoria had terminated a 16-year-old preferential trade agreement, an important source of foreign exchange for Zimbabwe, which exported about half of its manufactured goods to South Africa.

South Africa had impeded exportation of last year's bumper maize crop by suddenly withdrawing 25 diesel locomotives on loan to Zimbabwe.

Moreover, South Africa had decided not to renew the contracts of some 60 000 Zimbabwean migrant workers.

Mr Mugabe informed the 18-member mission that an attempt had been made to overthrow his government by some members of the former Rhodesian Front who had been trying to get the support of Mr Nkomo's dissent former Zipra combatants.

The fact-finding mission quoted Mr Mugabe as citing instances of

politically-motivated violence. Those included the bomb blast at the Salisbury headquarters of his Zanu (PF) party and the killing of the ANC of South Africa representative, Mr Joe Gqah, in August.

Much of the South African-backed military activity, intended to sow dissent within the country, was taking place in the armed forces where the government had been working to fuse into one army former Zanu, Zipra and Rhodesian forces.

South African's attempts to derail the integration exercise through violent attacks on military installations were exemplified by the explosion in the armoury at Inkomo Barracks.

'SA Sabotage of Frontliners Horrifying'

SALISBURY. — A British Labour MP and former Cabinet Minister, Mrs Barbara Castle called on the West to show its outrage at the "continuing destabilisation" of "frontline" states by South Africa.

It was intolerable that the problems of "frontline" states, such as Zimbabwe should be aggravated by "sabotage, rumormongering and military aggression", Mrs Castle said at a Press conference in Salisbury on Tuesday.

Certain South African firms operating in Zimbabwe were contributing to economic destabilisation through "undercover

activities aimed at forcing this country to fall."

"There is a long and horrifying list of South Africa's subversive activities against Zimbabwe", she said.

Socialists in Europe would stand by the "frontline" states in their fight against South African "aggression", she said.

"As a socialist group we are greatly interested in the problem of Namibia and South Africa and we will fight any attempt to sabotage the right to self-determination of the

people of Namibia whether it be by America or South Africa."

Mrs Castle said it was the socialist group which pushed a resolution through the European parliament before Christmas on the question of South West Africa. The resolution was subsequently adopted.

She said it was still not clear whether new Western contact group proposals were being rejected outright by the "frontline" states and Swaziland.

"The frontline states have certainly urged

Swaziland to continue negotiations and this is the good sign", she said. — Sapa.

SA Under Attack

SALISBURY. — A joint committee of the European Economic Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, meeting in Salisbury, was asked yesterday to approve a resolution condemning South Africa for "repeated acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African states, designed to destabilise the whole of Southern Africa."

The debate on the 25-clause resolution began yesterday afternoon and continues today, when the 70 delegates are expected to vote on it.

The resolution was drafted after delegates had considered the interim report of a 16-member fact-finding mission to the front-line states of Southern Africa.

The report condemned South Africa for a wide range of "attempts to sabotage the economies and subvert South Africa's Black-ruled neighbours."

The resolution condemns apartheid which it says is "unquestionably the root cause of the diverse problems in the region of South Africa."

It also condemns the "occupation" of South West Africa by South Africa. — Sapa.

BRIEFS

DENNIS WALKER MISSING—Durban —The Zimbabwe police continued their hunt at the weekend for Mr Dennis Walker, the Zimbabwe Front MP for Bulawayo North, who has been missing since last week. The Special Branch of the Zimbabwe Police visited his home at least four times on Saturday and again on Sunday, but there was no sign of him. Mr Walker failed to take his seat in the Zimbabwe Parliament in Salisbury last week. The Special Branch were waiting for him with a warrant for his arrest. The police will neither confirm or deny that Mr Walker has left Zimbabwe for South Africa. His wife and daughter are staying with friends in East London. Last year Mr Walker held a press conference in Johannesburg when it was made known in Salisbury that the Zimbabwe police were looking for him. He said at the time that he was involved in the plot to overthrow the Mugabe Government and that he would go back and face the music. He took his seat in the first week of Parliament but suddenly disappeared last week. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Feb 82 p 9]

BULGARIAN LINKS—Salisbury —Air trade links between Salisbury and the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, could be operating within a matter of months, a top Bulgarian trade envoy said this week. Mr Atanas Ginev, Bulgaria's first Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, was speaking after talks with the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, and the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo.—Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 82 p 9]

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